FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 236

6 December 1984

ARGENTINA

Government Concerned About U.S. Maritime Law B 1
Air Transport Agreement Signed With Cuba B 1
Letter of Intent Submitted to Committee of Banks B 1
Grinspun Explains Agreement B 3
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 5 Dec] B 3
CP Criticizes Agreement B 3
Unions Threaten Strike If Pay Demands Not Met
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 4 Dec] B 4
Budget Cuts Reduce Navy Training to Minimum B 4
Communist Youth Federation Congress Ends B 4
CP Secretary Speaks at Closing B 5
'CIA-Backed' Plan Denounced

BOLIVIA

Government Economic Team's Letter to COB C 1
Private Radio Stations Issue Document C 1
Army Conducts Evaluation of National Situation C 2
Information Minister Discusses Siles' Health C 3
Siles, Peru's Belaunde Postpone Meeting C 3

BRAZIL

Electoral Tribunal Rejects Party Loyalty Vote D 1
PT Chamber Block Leader Resigns, Supports Neves [O GLOBO 5 Dec] D 1
Maluf Campaign Office Receives Bomb Threats D 1

CHILE

Carvajal Wants University Students Called Up E 1
Government Orders More Banishments; Total at 654 E 1
Carabinero Indicted in French Priest's Death E 1
Santiago Archbishopric Scores Lack of Information E 2
Protests 'Malicious' Poll E 2
Netherlands Journalist Discusses Expulsion E 2
Writer Lafourcade Returns From Argentina E 3
Christian Democrat Valdes Discusses Situation E 3
[Buenos Aires CLARIN 1 Dec] E 5
Armed Forces To Send Team to Antarctic E 5
Briefs: New Bolivian Consul

COLOMBIA

Betancur Addresses Coffee Growers Congress F 1
Betancur Discusses Contadora, Departs for Mexico F 2
EFE: M-19 Silent on Anti-Sandinist Group Claims F 4
Three Bombs Explode at University Campus F 4

PERU

APRA Presidential Candidate Discusses Issues J 1
Morales Bermudez Criticizes Government, Media J 4

URUGUAY

Colorado Party Preparing Socioeconomic Proposal K 1
Sanguinetti To Seek Resumed Ties With Venezuela K 1

MEXICO

Colombian President Continues Official Visit M 1
Denounces Area Arms Buildup M 1
De la Madrid Speaks at Dinner M 1
Betancur on Guerrilla Talks M 2
Coal Sales Agreement Signed M 2

PANAMA

Private Sector Invited to Legislative Assembly N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Foreign Minister Gutierrez Leaves for Far East P 1

EL SALVADOR

Duarte Seeks Msgr Rivera's Aid for Holiday Truce P 1
Terrorist Sabotage Threatens Coffee Harvest P 1
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 4 Dec]

GUATEMALA

Workers Party Leadership on Area Situation P 2
PR Faction, Christian Democracy Enter Alliance P 3

HONDURAS

Foreign Minister Not Invited to Guatemala Meeting P 3
EL HERALDO Opposes Electoral Law Reforms [4 Dec] P 3

NICARAGUA

Ortega Addresses Final State Council Session P 4
Tirado Lopez Calls For Seven-Day Work Week [BARRICADA 20 Nov] P 5
Reagan Comments on Revolution Criticized P 6
CDN's Cruz Proposes Alliance With Rebel Forces [LATIN] P 6
Pastora Denies Decline in Guerrilla Struggle P 7
[San Jose LA REPUBLICA 26 Nov]
Briefs: Credit From Spain P 7

CUBA

UNESCO Meeting Begins 5 December in Havana Q 1
Armando Hart Opens Seminar on U.S. Minorities Q 1
Dohlus, GDR Delegation Visits Isle of Youth [ADN] Q 1
Transport Minister Meets Kampuchean Official [SPK] Q 2
Construction Workers Day Celebrated in Moa Q 2
Castro Sends Congratulations Q 2
FMLN-FDR Proposal at Salvadoran Talks Reported Q 2

CARIBBEAN

BARBADOS

Scientific Cooperation Pact Signed With Colombia S 1
[BARBADOS ADVOCATE 21 Nov]

GRENADA

Caribbean Officials Applaud Election Outcome S 1
NNP's Alexis on Election, Forming of New Cabinet S 1
Final Election Results of Parties Reported S 2

JAMAICA

Labor, Workers Parties on Grenada Elections S 3
Trinidadian Appointed New PAHO Representative S 4

ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Mitchell on Helping To Form Grenada's NNP S 4

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

House of Assembly Chairman, Members Sworn In S 6
ONR Sends Congratulations to Grenada's NNP S 7

GUYANA

Dollar Maintains Position for 5th Straight Week T 1
Jagan: U.S. Support Ensured Grenada's NNP Victory T 1

OTHER COUNTRIES

ECUADOR

Foreign Minister Explains Agreement With U.S. V 1

PARAGUAY

President Stroessner Returns From Brazil V 1
[PATRIA 5 Nov]

GOVERNMENT CONCERNED ABOUT U.S. MARITIME LAW

PY051930 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2225 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Dec 84 (DYN) -- Pedro Trucco, the director of the Maritime Navigation Department, said today that the government and the private maritime transportation sector "are very much concerned about the negative repercussions that the new U.S. merchant marine law will have on Argentina's maritime traffic." Trucco explained that this law "has given the United States the possibility of including new companies in the routes which U.S. flag ships share with other countries [traficos conferenciados]." He added that "for Argentina, and also for other countries, this situation might result in the partial or even complete displacement of the national enterprises that are already operating on the same routes." Trucco made these statements at Ezeiza Airport shortly before leaving for Washington, where he will make U.S. maritime authorities aware of "the Argentine concerns in this regard."

In response to a question, Trucco said that "the new U.S. law also foresees some types of exclusive contracts which may also be harmful to Argentine shipping." He pointed out that in the meetings that he will hold with the Federal Maritime Commission, the U.S. federal agency that regulates activities in the maritime sector, and with the Dpartment of State, he will "demand compliance with the terms of the Argentine-U.S. memorandum of understanding, which has proven to be an appropriate framework for maritime traffic between the two countries." In conclusion, Trucco said that "it must be pointed out that the new U.S. law is in many aspects in contradiction with the spirit of the above bilateral agreement."

AIR TRANSPORT AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CUBA

PY060055 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1833 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Dec (DYN) -- Cuba and Argentina have reached an agreement with a view to "looking after the circumstantial demands of passenger and cargo traffic with sporadic operations of a nonregular nature," according to a report that was released today by the press office of Argentine Airlines. The aerocommercial cooperation agreement was signed after a work group headed by Aldo Depetris, national director for Commercial Air Transport, and Manuel Cespedes Fernandez, an official of the Cuban Government, had met in this capital.

According to the contract, Argentine airlines and Cuban airlines will sign a reciprocal agreement in which each airline will act as sales agent in their respective countries. Finally, the Argentine-Cuban aerocommercial contract establishes the bases for a possible technical cooperation agreement in the areas of planning, maintenance, and computer systems.

LETTERS OF INTENT SUBMITTED TO COMMITTEE OF BANKS

PY051101 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2230 GMT 4 Dec 84

[All figures as received]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Dec (NA) -- According to a report on the foreign debt that the government has submitted to the creditor banks, the Argentine foreign debt currently amounts to $48.471 billion and by the end of 1985 it will amount to $50.631 billion.

The letter containing the government's economic program that has been submitted to the committee of banks, which represents 320 creditor institutions, points out that the international financial situation and the foreign debt are affecting Argentina "at the level of real salaries, internal demand and, in a more general way, in its economic growth." It is stressed that not only "is internal economic growth a basic political objective," it is also an essential element that Argentina needs in order to comply with its external obligations.

The document, to which NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS had access, is drawn up in English and it is signed by Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun and Central Bank President Enrique Garcia Vazquez.

The projections of the balance of payments submitted to the creditors forecast an ever-increasing surplus in Argentina's foreign trade, which should reach the following figures: $3.98 billion in 1984; $4.4 billion in 1985; and $6.37 billion in 1989.

It is stressed that the total financial requirements for 1984-85 exceed the forecast deficit of the balance of payments, especially due to the need to cancel the unpaid commitments that have accumulated since the middle of 1982. Argentina needs a total of $9.752 billion to cover its external financial requirements up to the end of 1985 (the 1984-85 2-year period).

The commercial banks, which are represented by the committee of banks, are owed a fundamental proportion of this amount: $5.45 billion, which is 56.9 percent of the required financing. The Argentine Government places the Paris Club in second place as a financial source with $1.79 billion, followed by the IMF with a bridge loan of $1.45 billion, which amount to 15.1 percent of the total financing.

The Argentine Government's proposal reiterates that the creditor banks must cooperate "in reducing the incredibly high cost of the foreign debt's servicing," although it does acknowledge that they should obtain "a reasonable profit."

"We propose," the document states, "that substantially lower spreads [preceding word in English] be granted that would clearly demonstrate the desire of the banks to help the countries which are trying to resolve their problems," and it adds that that type of policy would in the long run improve the assets of the creditors. The letter especially highlights the need of improving the current status of the expiration dates of the foreign debt, which amount to $11.772 billion in 1984, to which the unpaid expired commitments must be added.

"Preparing our proposal regarding the grace period and the amortization program for the new loans and the refinancing of the maturities of the 1982-85 period," the document adds, "we have tried to develop a projection of the debt to create the bases for preventing future refinancing." It is stressed that "the reality of the projection of our debt also suggests that the refinancing step may have to be followed by a second step for the maturity dates that have been programmed for the years following the completion of the current stabilization program."

The maturities that had been set before the agreement with the creditor banks amounted to $4.169 billion in 1985, $5.353 billion in 1986, and $4.618 billion in 1987. The documents that the Argentine negotiators submitted to the committee of banks include a memorandum on "the economic situation during the first months of the constitutional government." In just over seven pages the letters describes the difficulties that were inherited and the achievements of the economic policy implemented by the government, highlighting the fact that a "nonrecessive readjustment process that at the same time prevents a fall in real salaries" has been established.

Grinspun Explains Agreement

PY051625 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 5 Dec 84 p 1

[Excerpt] (NA-DYN) -- Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun said last night there was no element in the negotiations the government carried out with private creditor banks on the rescheduling of its foreign debt which indicated there was going to be economic recession in Argentina. Grinspun made the statement after a two-hour meeting with around 30 leaders of various political parties during which he explained details of the agreement reached with the banks to refinance debts falling due up to the end of next year.

The meeting was opened by Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli who said the agreement ended a "conflictive sequence in the economic area which could be a hindrance to the development of domestic economic activity."

Grinspun said the agreement also meant the obtaining of funds up to an amount of 5.47 billion dollars which would finance the balance of payments and ensure financial fluency during 1985. Of the total, 4.2 billion dollars would go to financing the balance of payments and would come from the private banks, while a further one billion would be provided by official credit agencies of the creditor countries and 270 million would come from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), he said.

CP Criticizes Agreement

PY051342 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2208 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Dec (DYN) -- Today the Communist Party Central Committee criticized the agreement which the government has reached with its creditors because, in its opinion, "Argentina will only become more indebted and more vulnerable: the expectation of economic recovery will be ruined; and the majority sectors, chiefly the workers, will become even more impoverished." It adds that "this agreement meets the main demands of international usury and means of subjecting Argentine economic policy to IMF decisions."

The Communist Party goes on to state that "nowadays there is no possibility of a socioeconomic recovery without affecting the financial profiteers, without an adequate moratorium for rescheduling the legitimate portion of the debt, and without breaking the dependency pattern." The Communist Party communique ends by stating that "the course must be changes; moreover, there is no other way of strengthening democracy except through a powerful popular movement which, in defending salary, production, and national independence, rejects the impositions of the IMF and bankers and demands that the government fulfill its electoral promises."

UNIONS THREATEN STRIKES IF PAY DEMANDS NOT MET

PY051643 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 4 Dec 84 p 11

[Excerpts] (DYN-NA) -- The unified General Confederation of Labor (CGT) yesterday estimated November's so-called family basket (basic consumer goods a regular four-member family needs per month) at $A61,820 [pesos] as leaders of unions representing two million state workers gave the government one week to meet their pay demands or face progressive six, 24, and 48-hour strikes.

CGT secretary-general, Osvaldo Borda, who yesterday announced the CGT's November figure on basic consumer goods, said confederation leaders would meet with Health and Social Action Minister Aldo Neri later this week to discuss a CGT draft law on workers' social welfare funds.

Saul Ubaldini, another of the four national CGT secretaries-general, demanded that unions retain control of the funds and criticized "certain sectors of the government which are out to destroy the conquest" of control of the funds by unions.

Unionists representing state workers gave the government until the end of this week to meet their pay demands and threatened progressive six, 24 and 48-hour strikes if the talks fail. The labor leaders will meet today to discuss the conflict.

BUDGET CUTS REDUCE NAVY TRAINING TO MINIMUM

PY060140 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2223 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Dec (DYN) -- During the past few hours Navy vessels have left their base at Puerto Belgrano, which is close to Bahia Blanca, to carry out a limited stage of their training program, which this year has been readjusted due to the drastic budget cuts that have been applied to the Armed Forces. The vessels are carrying out a minimum number of exercises in waters of the South Atlantic with the purpose of training their crews, which this year have virtually had no sailing time due to the lack of resources. Although there has been no official confirmation, it is believed that the aircraft carrier 25 May, which a few hours ago was getting ready to sail, is also on the high seas or ready to sail to participate in the excercises.

The Navy, which has a large part of its budget mortgaged due to the high foreign debt that it contracted during the past few years with the purchase of surface vessels and submarines from abroad, is considered to be the service which has suffered most because it has not been able to train its personnel. The case of the naval aviation pilots is considered to be the most critical as they have not been able to carry out the necessary minimum of night flights and therefore in theory they cannot carry out patrol operations [words indistinct] which can be reduced to 75 days through special plans, according to an estimate made by naval sources. These sources have stressed that this year's drastic cuts have been the cause for which no Navy unit, with the exception of those that operate out of Ushuaia, has carried out the minimum training required in the programs of naval instruction.

COMMUNIST YOUTH FEDERATION CONGRESS ENDS

CP Secretary Speaks at Closing

PY032254 Buenos Aires, DYN in Spanish 1115 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Dec (DYN) -- Argentine Communist Party Secretary General Athos Fava has affirmed that "sectors of the right" are "entrenched in the government," supporting what he called "a constitutional coup d'etat," and emphasized that "one year after Alfonsin took control, the real power in fundamental aspects still continues in the hands of the oligarchy."

Fava spoke last night at the closing of the 10th National Conference of the Communist Youth Federation [FJC] in this capital, and at the time voiced his opinion that power is in the hands of "large financial interests and the imperialist monopolies," while "the repressive apparatus continues in place despite the fact that democracy cannot afford the luxury of giving shelter to those who want to destroy it."

Fava criticized the progovernment party as well as the Peronist leadership, because, in his view, the former encourages the formation of "a third historical movement instead of promoting the unity of the people so that they can jointly attack the roots of dependency," and the latter "is trying to create a Justicialist liberation front of the right to serve the interests of the coupists."

The representatives of the Political Youth Movement [Mojupo] were invited to attend the closing of the conference where the representative of the Sandinist youth, Evelyn Pintos, spoke, calling "on all the political parties and popular democratic forces to "definitively consolidate democracy in Argentina" and to oppose any attempt at invading Nicaragua by the United States.

The 10th National Conference of the FJC, the highest decisionmaking gathering between party congresses, reelected Patricio Echegaray as head of a 69-member Central Committee. Echegaray will be launched as a candidate for national deputy next year.

'CIA-Backed' Plan Denounced

PY031237 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1115 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Dec (DYN) -- At the end of its 10th National Conference, the Communist Youth Federation (FJC) issued a communique denouncing the existence of a CIA-backed destabilization plan, with "one of its cells in Cordoba." The FJC likewise affirmed that "the groups and commitments made by (former III Army Corps Commander) General Luciano Menendez are still active and their power is being felt today," and it deplored that the book published by the National Commission on Missing Persons (Conadep) last week does not contain the names of the repressors during the last military government.

During the conference, which was attended by 600 delegates from all over the country, the military uprisings in Cordoba prior to the 1955 and 1976 coups d'etat were recalled. The FJC added that "despite all the evidence Conadep gathered against Gen Benjamin Menendez, this coup-minded general freely and provokingly strolled the streets for many months," and then it noted that this general "is not alone, because he founded a group known as Falange of Faith."

In another passage of its communique, the FJC notes that "more than 10 bomb attacks in Cordoba point to the action of at least one operational group intent on creating a destabilizing climate, starting in the province and spreading through the nation." The plan being denounced "is inspired by the CIA, and one of its cells operates in Cordoba," the communique says. After emphasizing that "until now, the investigations have not flushed out the culprits" of those attacks, the FJC contends that "a coup plan is afoot and it must be stopped before it is too late." The communique adds that "2 months after the Conadep submitted its report, those who were responsible for the actions of terrorism are still at large, and the book launched last week does not contain the names of the repressors who were reported by the victims."

Lastly, the communique states that "one cannot occupy two chairs at the same time. Once the truth has been established, those who were responsible for the genocide must be punished. Without trial and punishment, the coupists will be encouraged in their plans."

COMMANDO CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR BOMB ATTACK

PY052154 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0048 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Rosario, 4 Dec (DYN) -- The self-styled National Antiterrorist Combat Commando [Comando de Lucha Antiterrorista Nacional] tonight claimed responsibility for the bomb attack against the home of Pedro Alberto Aramburu, a Radical Civic Union leader and intervenor at Radio LT-3 of this city. In a telephone call to the newspaper LA CAPITAL of this city, an individual who identified himself as commander Federico stated that the attack was carried out by the National Antiterrorist Combat Commando and he immediately hung up when the journalist asked for more details.

GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC TEAM'S LETTER TO COB

PY051432 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] The economic team yesterday sent a letter to the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] outlining the final government proposals and commitments regarding the petition submitted by the COB. The letter, which summarizes the results of the latest negotiations held by the government and the COB and which corrects passages of the document submitted to the national COB meeting on 3 December, reads:

After the meetings in which an agreement was reached on the document submitted to the COB national meeting, the economic team hereby releases this official document.

1. Background

During the meetings held over last weekend between the government, represented by the economic team, and the COB Executive Committee, the debate centered around prices, unemployment, transportation, hydrocarbons, mineworkers cooperatives, social security institution funds, craftsmanship sector, comanagement, pensioners, taxes, bonuses, use of foreign currency, and the government proposal on prices, salaries, and supplies.

2. Analysis of the Debated Issues

A. Prices: The government will freeze the prices of 10 items set by Decree 20,612 dated 22 November. The government will also continue to implement an unrestricted price policy for agricultural products.

B. Unemployment: During this week, the government will begin implementing the emergency employment plan approved by Decree 20,631, under which 39,000 new jobs are expected to be created over the next 2 years. An initial disbursement of 10 billion Bolivian pesos is foreseen for this project. The Ministry of Housing will implement the people's housing plan by providing new funds to the housing councils. This plan will be financed with 20 billion Bolivian pesos for which preferential interest rates will be charged.

PRIVATE RADIO STATIONS ISSUE DOCUMENT

PY052055 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Summary from poor reception] The Radio Stations Branch of the Press-Radio Union has released the following document: All Bolivian private radio stations now on network, report that the radio stations are not in any condition to meet the new salary increases.

On the area of freedom of expression, the document says that "the silencing by violent methods of private radio stations is another clumsy abuse aimed at distorting information to the people who during the past week were deprived of their right to get information from the various sources provided democratically by Bolivian radio braodcasting." However, "the radio stations and the Bolivian people were not left alone because we had the solidarity and support of the country's newspapers and the concern of international organizations regarding freedom of the press."

It is our duty to clarify some of the distorted information provided by the network of the radios of labor unions with regard to the working hours in private radio stations. The working hours are from 3 to 4 hours a day but they are paid as full time, therefore there is a great deal of difference between a sector that works half the hours daily as compared to other sectors that work a full 8 hours.

The private radio stations do not sell goods but services; therefore they live exclusively from advertising in comparison to the government-owned radio stations that have budgets and the radios of labor unions which have other income and union dues. Considering this situation the private radio stations had to accept the salary increases approved by the government on 22 November 1984, salaries that were practically impossible to pay and if that was not enough, new salary increases have been approved.

"With this declaration we regret to have to suspend the broadcasting of the private radio stations but we call on people to be alert to checking our frequencies because we could go on the air anytime to provide information.

"La Paz, 5 December 1984

"Signed: All the businessmen and directors of the private radio stations."

ARMY CONDUCTS EVALUATION OF NATIONAL SITUATION

PY051503 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] The main Army units yesterday began evaluating the country's political, socioeconomic, and military situation in compliance with a circular message sent by the Army commander, who acted upon instructions received from the Armed Forces commander.

Army unit commanders yesterday summoned their staff members, high- and low-ranking officers, and soldiers to meetings to give their opinions, which will be included in a document to be submitted in the next few hours to the Army commander. Army Commander General Jose Olvis Arias has said that the evaluation is part of routine military activities undertaken at the end of each year.

Yesterday, the Army placed the barracks where the meetings were being held under strict guard. Reliable sources have said that several Army commanders have echoed the concern that social and political sectors have expressed about the evaluation made by the Army. This concern has spread to other Armed Forces branches.

The evaluation made by the Army units will be compiled in a report that the Army commander will submit to the Armed Forces commander in the next few days. In turn, the Armed Forces commander will submit a report to the Defense Ministry, the channel that the Armed Forces regularly uses to convey opinions to the government.

The Armed Forces commander yesterday said that, if necessary, a summary of the opinions of the Armed Forces will be released to the public.

INFORMATION MINISTER DISCUSSES SILES' HEALTH

PY060118 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Information Minister Mario Rueda Pena has said to reporters at Government House that the concern expressed by the press about President Siles Zuazo's stay at the presidential residence is not justified. He added that the president has in his residence an office from where he is taking care of administrative state matters and that his advisers and members of the cabinet brief him on the current situation after the lifting of the general strike.

Asked the president's health, Rueda Pena said that Siles is recovering gradually and that he is expected to be able to fully carry out his government activities in the next few days.

Asked about the lifting of the general strike, Rueda Pena said that Bolivia is now entering an electoral period. In this regard, he pointed out that favorable conditions prevail for a peaceful democratic election and the Popular Unity must had over the government to the candidate who wins the elections.

SILES, PERU'S BELANNDE POSTPONE MEETING

PY031628 Paris AFP in Spanish 1419 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Excerpt] La Paz, 3 Dec (AFP) -- Sources close to Government House reported here today that Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo and Peruvian President Belaunde Terry have decided to postpone the meeting that they were supposed to hold at the Peruvian-Bolivian border on 17 December.

The postponement is due to the serious domestic problems that the Peruvian and Bolivian presidents are confronting in their respective countries.

ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL REJECTS PARTY LOYALTY VOTE

PY051304 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Excerpts] In the struggle for the presidential succession, yesterday's political events were quite adverse for candidate Paulo Maluf. After the speech he delivered 3 December, Maluf can no longer be considered as the government-sponsored candidate. [Words indistinct] the candidate has definitively broken with the Federal Government. And it would also be improper to call Maluf the Social Democratic Party -- PDS -- candidate because the party is now more deeply divided than ever.

Yesterday's most severe blow, perhaps a decisive defeat, occurred in Brasilia.

[Begin Carlos Rodrigues report] The supreme Electoral Tribunal last night unanimously rejected a request to approve the act [arquivamento da ata] of the meeting held by the PDS National Executive Board, which closed the debate on the application of the party loyalty principle at the Electoral College which will elect the next president of the Republic.

(?In other words), this decision by the tribunal means that PDS dissidents can vote for opposition candidate Tancredo Neves, that their votes will be valid, and that their mandates will not be cancelled. [end report]

The tribunal also ruled that the Brazilian Workers Party cannot prohibit its members from voting for Maluf and that the PT cannot restrict its members' freedom of voting.

PT CHAMBER BLOC LEADER RESIGNS, SUPPORTS NEVES

PY060142 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 5 Dec 84 p 2

[Excerpts] Brasilia -- Deputy Airton Soares yesterday resigned as leader of the Workers Party [PT] in the Chamber of Deputies and informed the PT bloc that after March 1985 he will join another party which would allow him to actively participate in the transition process which will start with the election of Tancredo Neves as president of the Republic. Soares will speak at a pro-Neves rally in Sao Paulo on 7 December.

Deputies Jose Genoino (Sao Paulo) and Djalma Bom (Sao Paulo), the two deputy leaders of the PT bloc, will act as leaders until March when a new leader will be appointed.

Soares has had problems as PT leader since he decided to support Neves' candidacy because the majority of the PT bloc is both against participating in the Electoral College and against voting for the Democratic Alliance candidate.

MALUF CAMPAIGN OFFICE RECEIVES BOMB THREATS

PY300106 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] The anonymous phone calls received at the campaign office of candidate Paul Maluf at the [name indistinct] hotel, announcing that a bomb will be detonated in retaliation for the (?fire) that damaged the press office at the pro-Tancredo committee, has caused a turmoil among Maluf's advisers.

CARVAJAL WANTS UNIVERSITY STUDENTS CALLED UP

PY051808 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Defense Minister Vice Admiral Patricio Carvajal has voiced his desire that many university students be called up in their capacity as reservists. He also said that he thought that the students should not postpone their compulsory military service. Minister Carvajal asserted that from the national defense point of view, it is desirable that the largest number of citizens be summoned in their capacity as reservists but that the budget and barracks' capacity is limited.

Admiral Carvajal said that it would be ideal if all citizens who have already served their military service could periodically return to barracks for refresher courses.

The defense minister said that there are means to justify the absence of those who work or study and must fulfill their duty to fatherland. The defense minister voiced his desire that persons engaged in higher studies may temporarily rejoin the Armed Forces. He recalled that some have simple jobs to fulfill while others, for example, must handle complex electronics equipment for which higher education is required. Minister Caravajal said that this would undoubtedly improve the [Armed Forces] standards. The more educated the reservists are, the more progress will be made and they will even be able to be promoted to the rank of noncommissioned officer or officer according to their training.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS MORE BANISHMENTS; TOTAL AT 654

PY060117 Paris AFP in Spanish 2339 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Santiago, 5 Dec (AFP) -- The Military Government of Chile today banished 7 more people to various urban centers throughout the country, thus increasing to 654 the number of persons who have been banished since the state of siege was implemented in Chile approximately 1 month ago. The National Social Communications Agency has reported that the 7 persons who have been banished must stay at various localities in southern and northern Chile and that up to today there are another 220 persons carrying out a similar punishment.

General Augusto Pinochet's government has also reported that there has been no variation in the number of persons, which remains at 427, that have been confined to the desolate fishing cove of Pisagua, 2,000 km north of Santiago. These persons have been termed as criminals. The banishment of another 58 persons under detention was ordered on 4 December. They have been punished with an obligatory residence of 3 months in remote places in northern Chile.

CARABINERO INDICATED IN FRENCH PRIEST'S DEATH

PY060223 Paris AFP in Spanish 2148 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Santiago, 5 Dec (AFP) -- Judge Hernan Correa de la Cerda, who has been specially appointed to investigate the murder of French priest Andre Jarlan, today reported that a Chilean policeman is allegedly responsible for this killing. Andre Jarlan was shot in Santiago on 4 September during demonstrations held against the government of General Augusto Pinochet. According to numerous witnesses, Father Jarlan was killed by a shot in the neck while he was reading the Bible at the parish rectory located in the working class neighborhood of La Victoria in the southern part of Santiago, when the Carabineros repressed groups of demonstrators.

At the request of the Santiago Archbishopric, Judge Correa de la Cerda, who was specially appointed to the case and who acted with special powers, has indicted and brought to trial Carabinero Leonel Ovel Quilodran on charges of being the man responsible for firing the shot that killed the priest. Upon confirming his decision to journalists, the judge said that the policeman will be charged with involuntary manslaughter because he did not act with premeditation. He merely acted rashly when he fired the shot.

The Carabinero was part of a patrol made up of five policemen all of whom denied having attacked the parish rectory during the preliminary investigation. But La Victoria residents and French priest Pierre Dubois stated that the Carabineros fired shots into the parish rectory where Jarlan was found mortally wounded with his head resting on the Bible, opened to the 29th Psalm.

When Chilean authorities refused to accept his testimony, Father Dubois said: I know and God knows that what I have said is the truth. Father Andre Jarlan, a 43-year-old Oblate missionary priest, arrived in Chile in mid-1983. He was buried in his native homeland in Rodez at the beginning of September.

SANTIAGO ARCHBISHOPRIC SCORES LACK OF INFORMATION

PY052125 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] This is a report from Chile. The vicar of the Santiago Archbishopric has reported that the Chilean media is afraid to release church statements. Santiago Archbishop Msgr Juan Francisco Fresno has met with the director of the National Journalists Association who said that the most serious problem confronting the Chilean people is the lack of information. This report was provided to us by our correspondent Tati Penna from the Journalists Association. The president of this association, (Ignacio Gonzalez), asked the intervention of the church with government officials to have the restrictions on the press lifted.

Protests 'Malicious' Poll

PY060231 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0157 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Santiago, 5 Dec (EFE) -- The Santiago Archbishopric today protested against a public opinion poll of malicious content that is being carried out in various sectors of the capital. In a public declaration, the Santiago Archbishopric says that it has the duty to inform the public about the existence of a poll, without identifying who is doing it or on who's orders. The declaration attaches copies of some pages of the poll which ask, for example: To what degree do you agree or disagree with bishops making political statements or carrying out political activities? To what degree do you agree or disagree with a joint political action between Catholics and Marxists? Commenting on this event and pointing out that it is not aware of the origin and purpose of the poll, the Santiago Archbishopric expressed concern and surprise.

NETHERLANDS JOURNALIST DISCUSSES EXPULSION

PY052340 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1720 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Mendoza, 5 Dec (NA) -- The Netherlands journalist Gerrit Burgwal today reported here that he had been detained in Chile for taking pictures of the repression in Santiago, adding that communist leaflets were put among his belongings in order to provoke his expulsion from Chile.

Burgwal was expelled and sent to the Argentine border on 30 November. He was accused of "inciting the people to disrupt social order and violating the state security law." Burgwal said he feels "very well now that he is able to walk the streets without the fear of being continuously watched." He reported that what he had mostly photographed were the moments when "the military beat the demonstrators with the stocks of their guns" in the Pudahuel neighborhood of Santiago. When the military operation finished, the journalist said, they raided a seminarian's home, where he happened to be, and he saw how to everyone's amazement, "a soldier put communist leaflets inside a folder that was immediately 'found' by another solidier."

Burgwal, in statements made to the newspaper MENDOZA, said that when he was arrested he was beaten with the stock of a gun and that the film of his camera was exposed and his tape recorder destroyed. "We were frightened and we started to pray because we knew that in the police precinct where the three clergymen and I were to be taken, a young man named Juan Antonio Aguirre Ballesteros has died from the torture inflicted on him by the secret police," Burgwal reported. He also said that the arrested priests, a Chilean, a Pole, and a Spaniard, were also accused of "inciting violence," and that the police tried to force them to sign a statement confessing to this charge, but they refused to do so.

WRITER LAFOURCADE RETURNS FROM ARGENTINA

PY052130 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1938 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Santiago, 5 Dec (EFE) -- Chilean writer Enrique Lafourcade today returned to his country from Argentina. Upon his arrival, Lafourcade said at the airport that he had returned in view of Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle's public statement that no official charges had been made against him. Lafourcade sought asylum at the Argentine Embassy on 27 November after some unidentified persons attacked his bookstore and took all copies of his new novel, "El Gran Taimado."

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT VALDES DISCUSSES SITUATION

PY042030 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 1 Dec 84 p 18

[Interview with Christian Democratic Party President Gabriel Valdes by CLARIN special correspondent Carlos Eichelbaum in Santiago on 30 November]

[Text] [Eichelbaum] How would you describe the situation prevailing in Chile after the national protest which took place on 27 and 28 November?

[Valdes] What one notices first is the military occupation of Santiago through the deployment of armed units designed to intimidate the population. There is total state control over transportation and the communications media. The government went all the way and, naturally, under these conditions the people were unable to express themselves. The government made efforts to suppress the public pressure, which it directly feels. However, the Chilean people will not be frightened into giving up their protests and the government will not be able to maintain the current level of repression. In the final analysis, the fact that after 11 years in power the government has to rule the country through the Armed Forces, which act as an alien occupation army, constitutes a defeat.

[Eichelbaum] Very few of the objectives of the protest were fulfilled.

[Valdes] That is true, we could not accomplish what we had wanted. The protest did not succeed as on other occasions. However, the expenditures and the efforts the government had to make, including calling up the reserves, something that had not happened in Chile since the 1950's, shows its extreme weakness.

The government has failed politically and socially; the economic situation could not be worse. Any country that has to pay a foreign debt equivalent to 12 percent of the GDP is a country which cannot spend a single peso on investments. Pinochet is having to deal with his own failure and, being a military man, he is dealing with it in a military fashion. We democrats and civilians do not oppose the government in a military manner. We do it by struggling for freedom and respect for human rights. This struggle is a long one and we will continue demonstrating. We will also continue trying to bring together labor unions and political parties to achieve a nationwide concensus. We want a peaceful solution for Chile and the main obstacle to this solution is Pinochet.

[Eichelbaum] What about the Armed Forces?

[Valdes] Augusto Pinochet is the obstacle, not so much the Armed Forces, but Augusto Pinochet himself. We have nothing against the Armed Forces. They are made up of Chileans and ruled by a person who holds absolute power, and absolute power always has a way of turning against its holder.

[Eichelbaum] In view of the lack of information prevailing recently in Chile there were numerous rumors about differences among members of the government, even in the military junta, and also about military men either on duty or retired being under house arrest. What can you tell us about these rumors?

[Valdes] When there is no freedom of press and information the vacuum is allied by rumors and there is now way to control this. Therefore, there is nothing I can tell you in connection with these rumors. No one knows what is going on and the lack of information is evidence of the weakness of the government.

[Eichelbaum] But above and beyond the rumors, do you believe that there could be schisms among the Chilean military?

[Valdes] I can hardly speculate on this matter. It is public knowledge that there have been differences between the Air Force commander in chief and the regime. However, shortly after they became known these differences were denied. When the state has absolute control over everything, little can be done about subjects like the above, even if something is known about them. The information cannot be publicly discussed for obvious reasons. Internal decay is bound to appear sooner or later, because all these regimes usually end up badly.

[Eichelbaum] There has been some talk about a letter from the opposition to the Armed Forces.

[Valdes] That is true, we are thinking about delivering to them a proposal for a solution, because we believe that the Armed Forces are the ones that truly have the power. This is a military government, and becoming more military all the time. We believe that the Armed Forces are responsible for what is happening and we do not believe that they want to become more and more involved in the struggle against the people. They are not aliens, but Chileans, the Chilean Armed Forces. All we want is understanding and a reasonable solution to the present situation, similar to Uruguay's. Why can't we have one if Chile's democracy is long-standing? Why are Pinochet and the military staying on? There is no foreign threat because we have signed a peace treaty with Argentina, nor are there domestic threats because most people in Chile are democrats and practice democracy. The majority of the Chileans belong to the Democratic Alliance because we are the strongest force. We can see this at the universities where all student leaders support us. We can see it also among labor unions and among professionals. This means that the society is clearly stating that it wants democracy. However, if things remain as they are there could be a radicalization, and violence will be answered with violence. We do not want Chile to become another El Salvador.

[Eichelbaum] Does this mean that there is a change in the strategy of the Democratic Alliance?

[Valdes] In view of the current crisis and Pinochet's decision to eradicate and squash any peaceful protest, we are trying to establish a strategy. We are not military men, who work out their strategies very well; we are democrats whose only strategy is to struggle for freedom, for which we must sharpen our wits.

[Eichelbaum] The latest protest again clearly showed the lack of links between political party leaderships and the people. At the shantytowns which house the most neglected sectors, their own system of opposing the regime left them outside whatever the opposition leaders did or failed to do. What are you planning to do now to overcome this lack of coordination?

[Valdes] During the opening which we obtained in August last year we managed to rebuild the links between the political leadership and the rank and file. I toured all Santiago neighborhoods and visited all the provinces of the nation. We managed to reestablish the social web. This state of siege was aimed at destroying these links. In any case, whenever I go to La Victoria or La Legua, I try to see my people. It is more difficult now because shantytown residents are being punished. We are developing methods for more or less underground contact through documents, leaflets, and cassettes.

ARMED FORCES TO SEND TEAM TO ANTARCTIC

PY051818 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Defense Minister Patricio Carvajal bid farewell to the Armed Forces Antarctic-85 team. The minister met with the officers of the three forces in his office today. The Antarctic-85 team is formed by seven Navy officers headed by Captain (Carlos Medina Hinojosa) who will be based at the Arturo Prats base, 23 Army officers headed by Major (Iran Diaz) who will be based at the Bernardo O'Higgins base, and 40 members of the Chilean Air Force headed by Group Commander (German Fushlocher) who will be based at the (Teniente Mar) base. The Army and Navy teams will leave for the Antarctic on 12 December. while the Air Force will go in January.

BRIEFS

NEW BOLIVIAN CONSUL -- Carlos Trigo Gandarillas, the newly-appointed Bolivian consul in Chile, has arrived in Santiago. Gandarillas replaces Ramiro Prudencio Lizon. [Summary] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 24 Nov 84 p C 3 PY]

BETANCUR ADDRESSES COFFEE GROWERS CONGRESS

PA042326 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Speech by President Belisario Betancur opening the 43d National Coffee Growers Congress in Bogota on 3 December -- recorded]

[Excerpts] I am pleased to attend the National Coffee Growers Congress for the third time since becoming president. I am here to express my recognition of the coffee growers' contribution to the country's economic life, of the ties we have always had with the federation and its members, and of the support we have always received from them. Likewise, I wish to express my deep affection for this industry, which stems from my own childhood and family background.

It is a well-known fact that the development of the coffee-growing activity has defined the country's character and laid the foundations for its economic growth for the past 100 years.

It has been a little over 2 years since I took office. During that time, the coffee policy goals set by the government along with the coffee growers have already begun to show results. Gradually and effectively, we have been meeting our goals, despite the difficulties that spring up from inside and outside the country when one applies a policy that has such varied social and economic ramifications.

As you know, the most difficult and most intense struggle has been at the level of the International Coffee Agreement, designed to ensure stable revenues as well as better prices, and in general, to minimize the effects of uncertainties found at the international level. Thus, a favorable political climate, timeliness, and viability were needed for the pact to again become the best instrument through which to channel concrete economic relations between the industrialized and developing countries. We have achieved that goal with the support of the governments of the consumer countries. However, I feel that it will be necessary for us to continuously insist on their support for the agreement, which has always been an important factor in their international political relations with the producer countries.

I must tell you that in agreement with the national committee, we have decided to capitalize the Coffee Growers Bank with a sum of no less than 5 billion pesos. [applause] The National Coffee Fund will contribute 3 billion pesos and the rest of the money will come from the Fund for the Democratization and Capitalization of the Financial Sector and from other complementary sources. We do this because we want the coffee growers and their associations to share in its capital, help to strengthen it, and ensure an efficient development of the bank's services through their active participation.

We feel that the bank, which was formed as a commercial bank to finance the production, harvesting, shipment, and export of coffee and other agricultural products, must return to the path outlined in its charter. In every way, this must be a coffee growers' bank. Therefore, we will follow all the steps provided by the law to turn it into a mixed economy enterprise, with the government participating in its capital through the National Coffee Fund -- the agency that will, of course, control the bank to ensure that it remains on course. The coffee growers will contribute with the federation's resources, as well as with funds from the coffee growers cooperatives and from the coffee growers themselves. Thus, we will make the bank an instrument which gives even better service to the coffee growers group.

BETANCUR DISCUSSES CONTADORA, DEPARTS FOR MEXICO

PA050517 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Before boarding the presidential aircraft that took him to Mexico City this morning, President Belisario Betancur made some statements to newsmen on Contadora, the peace process and the work of the congress. He described the conversation he held with Parliament leaders for 4 hours last night at the Narino Palace as creative and constructive. A thorough analysis was made of the various topics discussed. The government and each of the political representatives expressed their opinions. The latter delivered a document expressing the stances of the various trends. During the rest of the week, the current situation will be analyzed based on this document, Betancur said.

In addition, the president said that the number of clashes with subversive groups have been significantly lower. Criminal actions, however, have continued to occur. These actions can happen in any country at any time. The president expressed the hope that, by the end of the year, security and total peace will reign throughout the country. He also warned that those who do not abide by the law will be punished by that very same law.

President Betancur said that the Contadora Document is at a point where communications, interrelationships, and considerations are being made regarding the document's topics. Plans are under way for the meeting of Central American and Contadora foreign ministers. The trip to Mexico will be an opportune time to make adjustments, study technical aspects, and make considerations with the purpose of making the Contadora Document more specific.

Betancur has said that the purpose of these meetings is to make a general review of the document itself to prepare it for signing. This is what President Betancur said:

[Begin recording] [Betancur] First of all, we will visit Mexico and then Guatemala. In Mexico, we will discuss very specific topics related to matters of common interest both to Mexico and Colombia. The economic team accompanying me is formed by the development and energy and mines ministers, the Export Promotion Fund director, the secretary of the Foreign Ministry, the deputy director of the Industrial Development Institute, and other experts. All of these representatives will have meetings with their Mexican counterparts. We will discuss (?textile) and political topics, as well as those related to the energy connection between Central American countries. We will also talk about cultural exchange and our universities. Of course, we will also consider the coal [words indistinct] considerable purchases by Mexico. Naturally, we will talk about Contadora. As is well known, communications, interrelationships, and considerations are being made regarding the various remarks made by some Central American countries, such as Honduras, El Salvador, and Costa Rica, as well as some U.S. personalities. We hope to have the Central American and Contadora foreign ministers meet again very soon.

[Reporter] Mr President, it has been reported that a sizable number of 19 April Movement [M-19 members have perished in clashes in Nicaragua. Do you have any official information from the Nicaraguan Government? Is this an effort to harm the Contadora process?

[Betancur] We don't have any official information on this, only the reports released by the press. As you know, these reports are contradictory. Some groups claim that they have killed three M-19 members [words indistinct]. This is what the newspapers have reported. This is all the information we have, what the newspapers have reported.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct]

[Betancur] You will have to excuse me for not answering your question on a conjecture because this would have amounted to making a conjecture on a conjecture.

[Reporter] Regarding the meeting of the Contadora and Central American foreign ministers, this meeting is important for the implementation of this peace process [words indistinct].

[Betancur] I have described this a few moments ago. Considerations and analyses have been made that are considered to be very important because they have made the Contadora Document more specific. When they met in San Jose, recently, the EEC ministers expressed their interest in some of the document's details such as a chronogram. The remarks that have been made do not affect the bulk of the Contadora Document, but have rather added some little wheels to the document for it to move along more smoothly.

[Reporter] The Contadora Document [words indistinct] by President Reagan and President Betancur. Has President Betancur sent a mission to the U.S. President on behalf of the Contadora Group?

[Betancur] Last week, Colombian Foreign Minister Ramirez Ocampo held talks with Harry Schlaudeman, President Reagan's personal representative. The two discussed all these topics very carefully. [Words indistinct] for this reason, we are currently trying to create a general and proper climate for the document. I repeat, some of the remarks that have been made are positive and have been necessary.

[Reporter] Mr President, you are leaving at a very crucial moment for the Parliament [words indistinct] financing for 1985-86. What do you think of the work of the parliamentarians?

[Betancur] They have been very busy. We met last night with Parliament leaders from all sectors: the Liberal Party, new liberalism, the Conservative Party. During the 4-hour meeting, we discussed various topics and made all sorts of considerations. The government expressed its view regarding the budget before this group of parliamentarians. They had already discussed terms of financing and presented them to the chamber. They are still grappling with the task. No agreement was reached last night because the idea was not to reach any agreement. We only wanted to express our ideas [words indistinct]. All who have participated so far have an uncanny ability to analyze carefully and thoroughly the topics discussed. Imagine, we met from 1800 to 2200. Everything was considered very specifically and without rhetoric. We discussed very specific solutions. During the rest of the week, the current situation will be analyzed based on documents that have been presented. As I said during my speech over television last Sunday, [words indistinct]. People never get any information to know what these topics are all about and therefore they sometimes appear mysterious. Once analyzed, however, these topics are not so mysterious, but they have to be carefully considered.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] or will there be special sessions?

[Betancur] [Words indistinct] If we do not succeed in discussing those basic topics, then we will have to convoke special sessions. We also discussed this last night. Thank you very much.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] very important for the country because there is a truce with the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [words indistinct] national dialogue. What is your opinion of this process?

[Betancur] As we have seen, the number of clashes have been reduced. What remains are criminal actions of another nature that occur in all countries and at any time. This is something so basic that apparently it should not even be mentioned. Those who abide by the law are protected by the law, while those outside the law cannot hope that the law will protect them. Quite the contrary, the law will punish them. Clashes have been drastically reduced. We hope to attain full peace by the end of the year. [end recording]

EFE: M-19 SILENT ON ANTI-SANDINIST GROUP CLAIMS

PA030055 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2257 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Text] Bogota, 2 Dec (EFE) -- The Colombian M-19 has not denied the reports that were circulated in Costa Rica by the anti-Sandinist Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, about the alleged death of 58 Colombian guerrillas which occurred during clashes with that organization in Nicaragua.

Andres Almarales, spokesman for the M-19 high command, said he did not know anything about the reports issued in San Jose.

"In any event," he noted, "we support Nicaragua and are ready to fight in that country, in Colombia, or in any other place against the North Americans."

According to reports that circulated in San Jose, Costa Rica, the ARDE forces killed 58 M-19 members. The members allegedly killed alongside Sandinists in combat against ARDE belonged to the "Simon Bolivar Brigade," according to the report.

The ARDE spokesman, Miguel Caracas, told the Bogota RCN network of Colombia from San Jose that the anti-Sandinist forces killed 58 M-19 members. "The evidence of these casualties was given to us by our combatants in Nicaragua," said Caracas.

"It is a fact that the M-19 is fighting alongside the Sandinists and the self-same Nicaraguan official communications media mentioned the presence of M-19 members in their ranks."

THREE BOMBS EXPLODE AT UNIVERSITY CAMPUS

PA050051 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Medellin -- Three small bombs exploded inside the University of Antioquia in the past few hours, but no significant damage was reported. A National Police spokesman told "Super News" that the explosions occurred in front of the library. State security organizations are currently carrying out an investigation to locate those responsible for this bombing, the third in less than a week.

APRA PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE DISCUSSES ISSUES

PY292347 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0330 GMT 25 Nov 84

[From the program "Connections" conducted by journalist Jaime Veily]

[Excerpts] [Veily] The 22d Annual Conference of Executives, CADE-84, ended today with a closing speech by Alan Garcia, the presidential candidate of the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance [APRA].

[Begin Garcia recording] Our difficulties will possibly continue, but they will not worsen the crisis. Everyone must contribute to the efforts and sacrifices that are needed to solve our problem. We must say that this reality does not belong to just one political party, to any single leader, or to the one who says that he represents the interests of the business sector. This reality does not belong to one party. It is part of the consensus and concern of all Peruvians -- workers, businessmen, and politicians. This reality has the fundamental value of committing all of us to the recovery of our nationalism, which is not lost and should not be overcast by sufferings, but which should be assumed as an historic obligation to redeem our collective values.

When President Belaunde opened this conference, he courteously used an old APRA expression: Only work will save Peru. For the desired consensus of work and hope, I say that we must now work and, mainly, allow people to work. [applause]

To those of you who seek a consensus and a solution, I want to tell you that it will come through dialogue; and dialogue comes from freedom of expression. Therefore, there will not be democracy in our country if we do not clearly and unrestrictedly sustain freedom of expression and of the press so as to allow all Peruvians to exercise their right to dissent and express their opinions to the government. If a government does not listen to opinions, it becomes arrogant and authoritarian.

Our national project and objectives is based on freedom of expression and on freedom from misery. We want to build a society that will be independent at the domestic and international levels. We want a society that will develop economically, with well-being for everyone, and a political democracy that will maintain the sacred principles of liberty and of initiative. These principles cannot be sacrified to religious principles, state totalitarianism, or to the quasi-oligarchical principles of the possession of money.

We will put our country in the place it belongs among a Latin American consensus and among the Third World countries. We want our country to recover the importance it once had, but to achieve this, before aiming for international integration, we must integrate ourselves as a nation. The decentralization of the economy is one of our substantial proposals as a national model. The regionalization of the geographic, political, and social administration of our country cannot be delayed any longer because it is an imperious Peruvian necessity.

Gentlemen, these are the national objectives that we propose for the construction of our country. Our first proposal then, is to establish a government that will restore the principle of authority in our country, as well as stability and continuity, which is the main principle of and state or society. The state must guarantee stability and not be the main cause of uncertainly among the people.

Who could be a successful businessman if the rules of the game are not respected? How can business be successful if the government is a permanent distorting and changing factor?

What is happening to people who save money? There are many Peruvians who have invested their money in those foreign currency certificates created by the former government and now there is a rumor that those currency certificates will be replaced. I want to tell all of you that those Peruvians who have saved their money inside Peru and who have not taken Peruvian resources to Miami or to other countries that their assets will be religiously respected if the APRA government is elected, because we will not change the rules for those who have agreed to contribute with the government. [applause]

We not only need a government with authority, stability, and continuity, but a government that will moralize the economic and social life of the country. We need a government that will put an end to bribery and to the outrageous production costs that are the root cause of bribery. Those who make and accept bribes must be sanctioned.

The truth about this crisis is that is is so dramatic that it is easy to overcome. We have a large idle installed capacity in different fields that amounts to about 30 or 40 percent of total production capacity, and 25 to 30 percent of all arable land is either abandoned or not properly worked. We need working and risks capital, but first we need trust. And this is what I have come to tell you businessmen, without making differences: Trust in the prosperity of the country, we will overcome these bad times. Trust that, with the help of God, of our workers, and of you yourselves, we will make something grand out of this country.

We are not just seeking a consensus for the immediate possibilities. We count on you, the military as an organization that has to guarantee stability and continuity in the country, as well as on you, the industrialists, who are not fly-by-night businessmen.

Considering our long history, we not only need an economic reactivation but also a change in the relations among the different geographic, economic, and population sectors of our country. We need a revolution, and I ask for your help in this. Some may ask: How can you ask for help from those who will be the victims of that revolution? I tell you that no one will be the victim of a creative, democratic revolution that will increase the productive possibilities of the country to let all Peruvians exercise their right to forge their own destiny. [applause] [end recording]

[Jaime Veily] As is established in the CADE-84 Charter, after explaning his political platform to the businessmen, the candidate responded to questions from a 3-member panel. The panel was made up of Alfonso Grados Bertorini, [former cabinet member]; Walter (Piasa), a former economy minister; and Juan Pardo, a well-known local banker.

The following are highlights of this question-and-answer session:

[Begin recording] [Juan Pardo] Mr Garcia, since you speak of trust, when asked what important deeds were carried out by parties similar to yours in other Latin American countries, you responded that Costa Rica had nationalized its banks and insurance companies. I would like you to give me a specific answer in this regard since we are speaking of trust. Are you going to nationalize banks and insurance companies, yes or no?

[Alan Garcia] No. [applause] Look, we are adopting a national defense policy before international economic centers. We want to enforce a national recovery policy that will benefit all Peruvians; a policy based on a better distribution of resources, a policy that will cease to be based on the exploitation of the people by those who have resources. We want a democracy based on equal rights for all Peruvians, equal opportunities, like the CADE Charter states. Therefore, the government must promote this equality. The rest are economic tools.

There is a difference between socialism of the 19th Century in Russia and modern socialism, the socialism that is being implemented in Peru in keeping with the APRA concepts that we preach, and these concepts are tools.

What you are referring to is what I said when I answered a shrewd lady journalist about the actions carried out by (?socialist) parties. But I think the worst thing anyone can do is copy someone, or import magic foreign formulas that in the end only destroy everything and that are implemented by people who pack up and leave.

The most important thing I want to stress is that I refuse to copy others. I believe that every country has its own traditions.

We must act in keeping with our present situation. But I am not saying that we must enforce a laissez-faire, laissez-passer policy at the domestic level.

As chairman of a bank, you must know that a bank can do many good and bad things. It is up to us to properly handle the tools. This is why the government is in charge of handling the overall financial system. Otherwise, what is the objective of the national reserve bank, the banking control office, the supervisory commission of enterprises and value? Their objective is to see that national resources are used in keeping with national interests. This is the principle guiding the government.

Let us not speak of the nationalization of banks, some of which have recently been nationalized out of a mere political whim, thus increasing the financial burden on the government, which is in charge of almost 60 percent of national finances. I do not even know if it is capable of handling this 60 percent efficiently. The use of private enterprise and property must be based on social benefits.

Therefore, I am giving you a specific answer: We shall not nationalize banks. There are those who spread rumors with the objective of creating unrest, mistrust, and anti-anything movements. I believe that this policy of conducting anti-anything movements and of terror that are being promoted by bad politicians is not the best way to achieve the trust that we need so much. [applause]

[Unidentified panelist] What is the official position of the APRA toward subversion?

[Alan Garcia] Terrorism is a serious problem in our country and it is an undeniable historic symptom of decay in a development model. There is historic, institutional, and social violence in our country. This is violence of misery that makes those who are unarmed easily convinced to undertake a violent revolution, since their situations are so miserable that they have nothing to lose. Our first principle regarding terrorism is that it should be treated according to the law, because we live by constitutional laws. The law should be obeyed and crime should be severely punished.

We cannot ignore that the true basic issue is the social problem, and if we do not sacrifice some of the things we have -- and many do not want to listen to this -- we will become victims of a chaos worse than the current one. We must give up something to achieve a more equal and united society.

Do not think that the problem will be solved because we are fighting the Shining Path. There is a basic denial problem. We have turned our backs on the Andrean world, which is our historic origin, and we have condemned peasants to incomes lower than $40 and confined them to overcrowded urban and industrial sectors. I believe that this is the real problem.

That is why I propose an industrial reactivation and imports to solve short-term problems. But we also need a deep revolution, because if this is not well understood, the reactivation will result in a reactivation of the crisis and a worsening of the historic pressures that will bring more violence.

Our party has three points to propose regarding subversion: The first is to strongly apply the defenses of the state against violence. The second is the overall transformation of our country within a different democracy. And the third is the point of view of a Christian, democratic citizen who believes that those who are now misguided can change their attitude if we give them a different leadership and democracy, and a way out to solve their problems. [end recording]

MORALES BERMUDEZ CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT, MEDIA

PY052138 Paris AFP in Spanish 0320 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Lima, 4 Dec (AFP) -- General Francisco Morales Bermudez, a presidential candidate in this country, stressed here today that a coup is impossible in the country and he charged that President Fernando Belaunde's government is not fighting the Shining Path guerrillas forcefully enough.

During a luncheon with the foreign press, the former president stated that he is a victim of a boycott by the media and by the commercialized opinion polls, adding that the constitutional government is violating the Constitution.

He denied the possibility of any type of coup, because the Armed Forces respect the law and because the people reject de facto governments [words indistinct] this government started the fight against terrorism too late and even now it does not give the Armed Forces the necessary political support. After stating that Shining Path must be fought in the military, economic, and educational fields, he stressed that in this "internal war" the rearguard must be strengthened by providing work, food, and other benefits to the people.

He complained that his electoral campaign, at the head of the Democratic Front of National Unity, is being ignored by the radios, the press and television, adding that he is campaigning to win, although the "commerical opinion polls" are against him. He added: Well, I regret that the Peruvian people elected the current government in 1980, because it has not improved the revolutionary process of the Armed Forces government that preceeded it. On the contrary, it has been implementing measures that go against the benefits that have been obtained and which are guaranteed by the Constitution.

COLORADO PARTY PREPARING SOCIOECONOMIC PROPOSAL

PY051702 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Julio Maria Sanguinetti and Enrique Tarigo, the president-elect and vice president-elect of the nation, respectively, have asked Colorado Party economists to prepare a report on our country's main economic issues. This information was released at noon at the Columbia Hotel where an office has been set up to take care of the issues the next administration will deal with. Correspondent (Bernardo Hickman) has filed this report from the Columbia Hotel for El Espectador, Radio Sport, and Cadena de Oro.

[Begin report] The Colorado Party will probably submit its socioeconomic proposal to the other parties next week. Dr Julio Maria Sanguinetti and Dr Enrique Tarigo have met with advisers Ricardo Servino, Luis Faropa, and Luis Mosca, all of whom are accountants, at the Columbia Hotel to exchange views on the proposal that, in their opinion, should be implemented as of 1 March 1985. It has been agreed that the party will not participate in the foreign debt negotiations to be held by Economy Minister Vegh Villegas in New York. The military government has reportedly obtained a 6-month extension of the dealine for the repayment of interest. [end report]

SANGUINETTI TO SEEK RESUMED TIES WITH VENEZUELA

PY052045 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1909 GMT 5 Dec 84

[By Martin Cabral]

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 5 Dec (EFE) -- The resumption of diplomatic ties with Venezuela is a priority matter for Uruguayan President-elect Julio Maria Sanguinetti, who voiced confidence in the democratic solidarity of Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi.

In his first formal contact with diplomats accredited in Montevideo, Sanguinetti has met with U.S. Ambassador Thomas Aranda, Argentine Ambassador Humberto Perette, and Spanish Ambassador Felix Fernandez-Shaw. Sanguinetti also met with Venezuelan Consul Felix Poleo, who is the official Venezuelan representative in Montevideo, as the Venezuelan Embassy has been closed since 1976 when the two countries broke off relations. The break in relations occurred as the result of a tragic incident when alleged agents of the de facto Uruguayan Government invaded the Venezuelan Embassy compound in Montevideo to abduct a woman who was seeking political asylum. She was Elena Quinteros, a 31-year-old teacher linked to an Uruguayan opposition group. She was then forcefully taken from the Venezuelan Embassy and is today among the 17 persons whose disappearance has been officially recognized in Uruguay.

Before and during the electoral campaign, Sanguinetti had reiterated that the restoration of democracy would entail the resumption of relations with Caracas and already, as the president-elect, he has reiterated this again to Poleo.

For this part, Poleo has told EFE that in Caracas that there is good disposition for resuming diplomatic relations with the democratic Uruguayan Government which will be inaugurated on 1 March 1985.

COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT

Denounces Area's Arms Buildup

PA060408 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Emisoras CARACOL special correspondent reports from Mexico City -- live or recorded]

[Excerpt] The presidents of Mexico and Colombia have denounced a serious arms buildup in Central America that increases the threat of war in that region. They warned that the Central American nations must now, unequivocally, express their will for peace. They also invited the nations with ties and interests in the region to assume an attitude consistent with the support they have expressed in favor of the Contadora Group.

The two presidents made separate speeches last night during a social event hosted by President Miguel de la Madrid on the occasion of President Belisario Betancur's visit to Mexico. The social event was held at the headquarters of the Mexican Foreign Secretariat. The Mexican president admitted that the Contadora Group has difficulties and faces opposition in its task to negotiate peace in Central America. However, he added that the group will continue its work by counting on the support of the international community.

Meanwhile, President Belisario Betancur said that certain Central American countries, which he did not identify, are arming themselves at this moment. President Betancur used particularly strong words when speaking of the United States and the IMF although he mentioned neither by name. President Betancur did not hesitate to criticize how in the past few days and years that country and that organization have practiced a policy which is against the interests of Latin America. For example, he criticized the United States for its alliance with the United Kingdom against Argentina during the Malvinas incident, and added that the IMF's orthodox and technocratic formulas do not solve the problems of the Latin American foreign debt but rather worsen the continental situation. He added that this could lead to a weakening of the democracies and a war between the classes.

President Belisario Betancur will have a very tight agenda today. He will visit the National Congress, meet Mexican intellectuals to whom he will present a book by Colombian writer Alvaro Mutis, and inaugurate a Colombian art exhibit.

De La Madrid Speaks at Dinner

FL051930 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1655 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Mexico City, 5 Dec (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid said last night that the Contadora Group will not cease its efforts despite the difficulties and the opposition, because history and [words indistinct].

The Mexican president referred to the Central American conflict during a dinner given last night for Colombian President Belisario Betancur on the first day of the latter's 4-day trip through Mexico. De la Madrid said: The Contadora Group is the testimony of the unflagging confidence of the Contadora countries (Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama) in the feasibility of a plural order that guarantees the independence of the Central American nations and protects their real interests, outside the field of global strategic confrontations.

During his speech, President Betancur said: We are continuing the struggle to reaffirm our independence [words indistinct].

De la Madrid expressed his concern over events that reveal a great military escalation. The states with ties and interests in the area must adopt an attitude congruent with the reiterated support they have expressed for Contadora, which was set up in January 1983. In referring to the Latin American situation, the Mexican president said the perspective of deeper social transformations and the progress of democracy and pluralism reinforce the possibilities of regional development. In inter-American attempts to achieve lasting agreement between North and South, understanding and dialogue must prevail over intransigence and unilateral measures that [words indistinct]. He also mentioned the Latin American economic situation. [passage indistinct] Betancur [words indistinct] their talents and join forces in the search for peace, independence, and the happiness of Latin Americans. The Colombian president offered a toast to the glorious memory of Omar Torrijos, former president of Panama, and to the leaders of the Contadora Group, who have forged indestructible unity based on a shared desire for peace. The members of Miguel de la Madrid's cabinet and of the Latin American diplomatic corps accredited in Mexico, and others, attended the dinner, which was held at the Foreign Ministry in Tlatelolco.

Betancur on Guerrilla Talks

FL052200 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1920 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 5 Dec (NOTIMEX) -- Colombian President Belisario Betancur has said here that peace talks with the Colombian guerrillas are part of a longer process than the democratization movement in the dictatorships (in other countries of the region) but it is more worthy because it is based on dialogue. The head of state, who is on a 4-day official visit to Mexico, in an impromptu speech before members of the Colombian community here, asked Colombians who live in their country and abroad to build a new Colombia, to make it bigger, more honest, and generous. Betancur reported to his fellow countrymen some of the most important material achievements of his administration, which he has headed since October 1982. Likewise, he made reference to the spirit of peace which has led the government to engage in a dialogue with the country's guerrilla forces for the first time, after several years of domestic fighting. He said that in the peace process which is being held with organizations like the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia and the 19 April Movement, the willingness to be understanding is essential because it is naive to always want to be right and it does not lead one anywhere. Betancur said we need to make sure dialogue takes this direction to achieve peace because the development of the country will be based on this. Otherwise, we will continue to destroy one another in Colombia, he said.

Belisario Betancur, who said he was moved by the reception Mexico has given him and by the meeting with the Colombian community residing in Mexico, asked his fellow countrymen to work harder to maintain the friendly spirit and image between Colombia and Mexico, as Colombian intellectuals and artists like Gabriel Garcia Marquez and Alvaro Mutis have done. After that meeting, Betancur went to the country's shrine in Mexico's City's Chapultepec Park, where he paid tribute to the country's heroes.

Coal Sales Agreement Signed

FL052334 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0005 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 4 Dec (NOTIMEX) -- Colombian Mines and Energy Minister Alvaro Leyva Duran has reported that Mexico and Colombia today signed a cooperation agreement for coal sales. Interviewed in the Central Patio of the National Palace after Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid's reception for his Colombian counterpart, Belasario Betancur, the Colombian official added that the signing of the agreement confirmed the two people's desires to contribute frankly and openly to development.

PRIVATE SECTOR INVITED TO LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

PA050425 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] The alternatives, or suggestions, presented by the National Council of Private Enterprise [CONEP] to replace Law 46 does not affect the poor people, said CONEP President Jose Cardona Mas. The president of CONEP added that any alternatives must be discussed in a national dialogue. Regarding the invitation to speak before the Legislative Assembly, Cardona Mas said:

[Begin recording] [Cardona] Only a few minutes ago we were invited to speak to the Legislative Assembly to say what we already said to the commission as well as supply any additional information, because as you know, things change quite rapidly. At any moment we may have additional information to add to that which we gave 2 or 3 days ago to the commission.

[Reporter] We get the feeling that the executive branch does not trust the groups involved in this strike, or that the groups on strike do not trust the executive branch to abolish the law. It has been said that the law has been abolished and that there are studies under way to replace it. What will be done in the meantime?

[Cardona] I believe that we should have a great national consultation. I believe that this is what should be done. I do not think that we should be faced with those sunrise surprises [madrugonazo] such as the one that brought on this whole conflict. I believe that consultations should be held with as many people as possible. We will never find that everyone agrees; a democracy with unanimity would be no good, it would not be a democracy, it would be something else. However, I do believe that we should seek the largest consensus, even though we know we will never find unanimity. We must never forget that a tax is a tax. It is not a voluntary contribution. No one likes to pay taxes, especially when these taxes are not needed or considered unnecessary. [end recording]

Meanwhile the Panamanian Chamber of Construction [CAPAC] has suggested that economists from the different political and professional sectors sit down at the same table and discuss the economic situation of the country and determine the real situation and how much money is needed to resolve it. CAPAC President Roberto Roy said:

[Begin recording] I believe that aside from the dialogue, a group should be formed, made up exclusively of economists, so that they could study the situation and go before the Legislative Assembly and say: This is what we recommend. I believe that this group should be made up of persons from all sectors and that no important sector be left out. No one should feel that this situation has been handled behind his back. I believe that economists from all the important groups of the country should study the situation and reach an acceptable solution. [end recording]

COSTA RICA

FOREIGN MINISTER GUTIERREZ LEAVES FOR FAR EAST

PA050305 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez left for the United States yesterday afternoon on the first leg of a mission that will last approximately 2 weeks. He will make a stopover in Los Angeles, California, to board a plane for Japan, where he will conduct a 3-day unofficial visit. From there he will go to South Korea and Taiwan at the invitation of the foreign ministers of those two states. Foreign Minister Gutierrez is expected back on 20 December, Foreign Ministry sources have reported. During his visits to Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan, Gutierrez will address topics of bilateral concern and strengthen friendship ties with those states. However, his primary mission will be to make arrangements for a visit that Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge plans to make to the Far East next year to increase trade relations and seek more technical cooperation and exchange agreements.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE SEEKS MSGR RIVERA'S AID FOR HOLIDAY TRUCE

PA060108 Paris AFP in Spanish 1912 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] San Salvador, 5 Dec (AFP) -- Today, the President of El Salvador, Napoleon Duarte, asked the metropolitan archbishop, Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, to intercede with the rebel groups so that the Cristmas truce agreed upon at Ayagualo on 30 November "may turn into a complete cessation of violence."

In a note he sent to the Catholic hierarchy, Duarte stated that the people "want a relief from all acts of violence" during the end of the year festivities. He regretted that the guerrillas "rejected" a "series of proposals" for a truce offered by the archbishop at the Ayagualo meeting on 30 November, even though they accepted a suspension of sabotage and the free transit of persons and vehicles from 22 December to 3 January.

"I hope you will have time to convince the rebels to reconsider and agree to a cessation of violence, at least for Christmas," Duarte concluded.

The president leaves for Miami tomorrow -- not today, as had been announced -- to participate in a meeting of the businessmen's Chamber of Action of the Caribbean and Central American [Camara de Accion del Caribe y Centroamerica].

TERRORIST SABOTAGE THREATENS COFFEE HARVEST

PA050308 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 4 Dec 84 pp 3, 47

[Text] Approximately $10 million or more has been lost thus far due to the terrorists' attacks on the eastern zone's coffee plantations, particularly in Santiago de Maria and Berlin.

If the violence and destruction of the current harvest continues, it may leave 30,000 people without jobs, most of whom are pickers who use the harvest to save some money and purchase what they will need during the year.

In some areas, the guerrillas waited until the coffee was picked and then destroyed it as it was being taken to the mills. They intercept the vehicles, tear open the coffee bags, and scatter the beans on the highway. Then, they force the drivers to crush the beans with the vehicles' tires. Other rebels throw the coffee into ravines, rivers, and so forth.

The eastern sector's export harvest is approximately 600,000 quintales and 10 percent -- an estimated 60,000 quintales -- has been destroyed. An additional 120,000 quintales have also been lost because the coffee crop was partially destroyed; this undoubtedly lowers its quality and price.

According to international prices, a quintal sells for $140; low quality coffee sells for $120. If multiplied by the amount lost, it represents a loss in excess of $10 million in revenues.

The producers said that the situation is critical because the coffee has been planted and must be picked at any cost. Due to pressure from debts with banks, the people must work but the guerrillas do not leave them alone. Thus, the government will fail to collect the revenues and the national economy will be in danger.

It is necessary, the producers said, to become aware that the destruction of the coffee harvest does not inflict damage only on a certain sector but on all of the people. This represents losses for 25,000 pickers, drivers, coffee mill personnel, farmhands, and others.

It has been suggested that the Armed Forces should increase vigilance on farms, at coffee mills, and on highways to prevent sabotage. It is not a matter of guarding a specific work center, because others are left without protection. The best thing is to patrol the areas and thus establish better control.

GUATEMALA

WORKERS PARTY LEADERSHIP ON AREA SITUATION

FL050128 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1825 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] Mexico City, 3 Dec (NOTIMEX) -- The Contadora peace proposal or a generalized war in Central America are at present the only solutions for that region, according to a statement here by the National Leadership Nucleus of the Guatemalan Workers Party (Ndnpgt) [Nucleo de la Direccion Nacional del Partido Guatemalteco de los Trabajadores]. According to Ndnpgt, the original Contadora proposals continue to be a sound way to avoid war and although it would not be a new Grenada for U.S. troops, war would make the peoples of the region suffer more.

In a communique, the leadership of the Ndnpgt said it is convinced that the causes of the rebellion and revolutionary success of the Nicaraguan people were tyranny, years of hunger, backwardness, and suppression of liberties and rights. It added that those are also the causes of the progress of the Salvadoran revolution, the increasing attempts at change by Hondurans, and the political-military liberating struggle of the Guatemalan people. It said it is urgent for each Central American country to resolve the present acute social injustice situations and lack of respect for human life.

The Ndnpgt said the road of struggle for liberation may vary from one country to another but its needs and dynamics will continue, despite the ardent opposition of Ronald Reagan and his local followers, who have covered the Central American countries with bodies, falsely tying these struggles with the East-West conflict.

PR FACTION, CHRISTIAN DEMOCRACY ENTER ALLIANCE

PA030423 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] The Blue and White faction of the Revolutionary Party [PR], whose leaders are former deputies Rene Urrea Lopez and Emilio Par Gonzalez, has decided to enter into an alliance with the Guatemalan Christian Democracy for the upcoming presidential elections to support the candidacy of Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo, it was reported tonight. The Blue and White disagreed with the policy that the PR leadership is currently following.

The Blue and White faction was formed before the last presidential elections by a group of former deputies who, with the PR, endorsed the candidacy of General Angel Anibal Guevara. However, differences of opinion with the PR leadership has compelled it to change its course, it was reported.

HONDURAS

FOREIGN MINISTER NOT INVITED TO GUATEMALA MEETING

PA051758 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1720 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 5 Dec (ACAN-EFE) -- The Honduran Foreign Secretariat's information office today confirmed that Honduras will not attend the meeting of Central America foreign ministers scheduled to be held tomorrow in Guatemala.

A spokesman for the Foreign Secretariat said that the Honduran Government has not received an official invitation from the host country to attend the diplomatic meeting.

The meeting was called by Mario Marroquin Najera, Guatemalan deputy foreign minister, to analyze the final draft of an agreement of cooperation between Central America and the EEC. "It is not that we do not wish to participate at the meeting, but that we have not been officially invited," the spokesman added.

The foreign ministers of Central America, Panama, Venezuela, Colombia, Mexico, Spain, and Portugal met with the EEC foreign ministers on 28 September in San Jose, Costa Rica, to establish the basis for the [world indistinct] agreement of cooperation.

EL HERALDO OPPOSES ELECTORAL LAW REFORMS

PA050230 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 4 Dec 84 p 9

[Editorial: "Presidential Threat"]

[Text] Although the president has said that some deputies of his party want to reform the electoral and political parties law, the truth is that Dr Roberto Suazo Cordova has openly threatened the existing minority parties in Honduras due to the alliances that he has announced.

In just a few days, the Honduran president has set a not very enviable record of offensive remarks that injure people's honor, and he has dared to offend the deputies who are working so well in the National Congress, unashamedly calling them residue [chingaste].

This peculiar way of addressing those he governs is not in line with the dignity that should be maintained in radio or television appearances by the individual who is the president of all Hondurans and not just the president of a political faction, a party, clan, or tribe.

According to Dr Suazo Cordova, the Liberal deputies want to introduce reforms into the electoral law so that the new or minority parties will no longer have the opportunity to obtain a legislative seat through electoral quotients or residuals, and so that a political party will not exist if it has not obtained 5 or 10 percent of the valid votes.

In a country like ours with one of the highest illiteracy rates in Latin America, it is impossible to maintain a bipartisan system. Opportunities must be made for opposing groups with small memberships to develop so that democracy will be truly exercised through many channels of political expression. We believe that people who think they have political support must be given facilities so that they can launch themselves as independent candidates if they meet the already established requirements in the current electoral law.

The spirit of the provisions in this law is in line with the greater political liberalization in Honduras. For this reason, we believe that considerable economic harm has been done to the new political groups in Honduras by saying that only 5 lempiras will be credited to them for each vote cast for them at the polls.

On one occasion, the National Congress approved the reforms of the electoral law and it considerably decreased the financial resources of the minority political parties. If it is established that the parties have to obtain 5 to 10 percent of the votes to continue existing, the "budding Honduran democracy", as some call it, will suffer a setback that will have very negative repercussions for the Honduran people. If, to this, we add the previous plan to eliminate every possibility of obtaining a deputy through an electoral quotient or residual, the situation becomes truly dangerous and emerges as an open threat against the democratic system that we are ready to defend as the best way to live in a country where essential human rights are respected and where each individual has the right to express his view on who should govern.

We believe the Honduran Liberal Party in undergoing one of its most difficult periods, not only within its huge structure but also with regard to its relations with the other political groups and the national community.

Not knowing how to gauge the terrain upon which we are waving banners of harsh sectarianism, this might lead us to unforeseeable consequences that should be avoided so as not to add to the problems we already have.

Let us hope that if the deputies really plan to reform the electoral and political party law in the aforementnoned manner, they will not commit this big mistake of trying to curtail the existence of the minority parties and to cut off all forms of expression in the National Congress by those political groups that obtain only a few votes.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA ADDRESSES FINAL STATE COUNCIL SESSION

PA051549 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Excerpts of the speech delivered by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, at the closing ceremony of the fifth and final session of the State Council at the Cesar Agusto Silva Convention Center in Managua on 4 December -- recorded]

[Text] The State Council ends its fifth session today. This phase has represented the embryo of the National Constituent Assembly, which will be installed on 9 January 1985, to undertake the responsibility of drafting the constitution of the new Nicaragua.

Of course, this will not be the constitution of the royal houses and their servants; neither will it be the constitution of the conservative oligarchs, or the liberal aristocrats. It will no longer be the constitution of the timbucos and calandracas [reference to the first parties formed in Nicaragua following independence] or the result of a bipartisan consensus such as the one between Somoza and Cuadra Pasos in 1939 [name and year as heard -- records show a bipartisan agreement was reached by Somozo and General Carlos Pasos in 1947]. It will not be a constitution such as the ones drafted amid the rifles and cannons of the Yankee intervention. No, it will never be the constitution of the murderers of Zaledon and Sandino because this will be the constitution of the people, of our homeland's sovereignty and independence. This one will be the constitution of the laborers, peasants, Indians, and mestizos. This will be the constitution of the humble.

This is a revolution that has done away with the flaws in the constitution [lastres constitucionales] and with the vices and parasitism of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches, which used to be the trident of exploitation, crime, and submission to foreign domination. In the past, the governments and their branches were the product of the bayonets and boots of U.S. intervention. The people of Sandino put an end to all this opprobrium and humiliation on 19 July [1979], and again on 4 November [1984]. Our people expressed their rejection of the nostalgia that still overwhelms the turncoats who praise and applaud the so-called elections imposed on Maurice Bishop's heroic people by the U.S. interventionist troops. The turncoats who praise the Grenadian elections are the same ones who condemned the 4 November elections in Nicaragua.

This is Nicaragua's struggle against a past to which those who did not perish in the shipwreck are still clinging with the hope that the piratic boat will be rescued by those who do not respect any law on earth and who are shielded behind their atomic power. Thus, the murder of children, youths, women, and elderly, and workers. Nonetheless, this is why we have the strength of popular justice, and the democratic air that this heroic people breathe. Thus, the work performed by this State Council, and thus, our determination to defend our homeland with words and with rifles, appealing at the same time to the good sense that should prevail in true Nicaraguans. Therefore, it is important to maintain consultations with all the sectors of the country. The constitution is everybody's responsibility because it will defend the entire nation. The constitution will defend the entire nation against intervention, against the U.S. Government's terrorism, it will defend the people's interests, and will be aimed at achieving peace.

TIRADO LOPEZ CALLS FOR SEVEN-DAY WORK WEEK

WA200957 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 20 Nov 84 p 7

[Editorial Report] Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 20 November publishes on page 7 excerpts of the speech by FSLN Directorate member Commander Victor Tirado Lopez to the Second Carlos Fonesca Economic Seminar. In his remarks, Tirado discusses salary policy and the alleged U.S. invasion. He also discusses production, specifically mentioning the need for a 7-day work week, when he says:

"We insist that agricultural workers, and it can be extended to factory workers, must work on Saturdays and Sundays in order to bring the country out of backwardness. They must work; there is no other way. However, it would seem that there is a unwillingness to work and if this continues, we will never emerge from underdevelopment. No developed country emerged from backwardness without working. What we are building is for the future; it must remain clear that the ones who are who are going to enjoy our achievements are the future generations. It is for this reason that the task of working on Saturdays and Sundays should be a rule, a product of urban and agricultural workers' consciousness, workers who are aware of the need to bring the country out of backwardness."

REAGAN COMMENTS ON REVOLUTION CRITICIZED

PA052134 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] President Ronald Reagan today did not fail to take advantage of Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi's arrival to continue his campaign against the Nicaraguan Government and the Sandinist people's revolution.

Speaking to newsmen on the White House south lawn, the warmongering U.S. leader recalled that Venezuela had to also overcome Cuba-promoted guerrilla attacks. Pointing his darts toward Nicaragua, he also said that Central America has registered democratic progress except in Nicaragua where the ruling Sandinist clique, which is allied to the dictators of Cuba and the USSR, failed to fulfill promises made in 1979: Instead of free elections, they carried out a communist-style electoral farce, not allowing the participation of the democratic opposition.

Reagan also called on President Lusinchi to work with him to ensure that the Sandinists will fulfill their promise to hold free elections and to create a true democracy which they had committed themselves to doing before the people and the OAS.

He shamelessly said that the United States gives great importance to the 21 points of the Contadora peace document drafted by Venezuela, Mexico, Panama, and Colombia, including free elections something the Sandinists had promised from the beginning. This is the same document that the Reagan administration has been boycotting by pressuring other area governments not to approve it, while Nicaragua has promised to approve the entire document.

Upon answering questions from newsmen later, the Venezuelan President said that the solution to the complex Central American conflict cannot be based on the use of force or by a military solution. His statement was described as a jab at his host Reagan, who keeps up a constant military harassment and threat of invasion against the Nicaraguan people.

Lusinchi added: We believe that the only viable path to follow and the only lasting solution is based on the [words indistinct] of a democratization process, political pluralism, social justice, and economic development in all Central American countries without exception and without impositions. Lusinchi finally said: Interesting and new possibilities in the search of those solutions will result from my talks with President Reagan.

CDN'S CRUZ PROPOSES ALLIANCE WITH REBEL FORCES

PA031404 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0737 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] San Jose, 2 Dec (LATIN-REUTER) -- Nicaraguan opposition leader Arturo Cruz has proposed an alliance with antigovernment rebels in order to devise a plan to end the armed conflict in Nicaragua, well-informed sources have reported here. The sources participated in a closed-door forum on Friday night at the offices of the San Jose daily LA NACION. According to the sources, Cruz, as well as the leaders of the two main guerrilla groups, other opposition leaders, and some 70 guests participated in the meeting. The sources reported that Cruz, leader of the Democratic Board, CDN, the opposition's largest coalition, outlined the difficulties in achieving a "civic" solution to the conflict and proposed that civilian and military leaders devise a plan to put an end to the internal struggle in Nicaragua. The sources added that Cruz proposed a "coherent political plan," which would be carried out with the participation of other countries in the region, but did not give any further details.

The CDN boycotted the 4 November general elections in Nicaragua, accusing the Sandinist government of not permitting the conditions needed for free and honest elections.

The proposal to join the rebels marks a shift in Cruz' position, who thus far had advocated a political solution to end the guerrilla warfare against the Sandinist government. Managua is currently fighting a rebel army of 15,000 men that has received weapons and financial aid from the United States.

PASTORA DENIES DECLINE IN GUERRILLA STRUGGLE

PA032233 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 26 Nov 84 p 6

[Text] Commander Eden Pastora Gomez has denied that his armed struggle against the Nicaraguan regime has begun to decline, and stressed that thousands of combatants are confronting the Sandinist People's Army "deep" inside Nicaraguan territory while hundreds of others are constantly joining the struggle.

In explaining the reason for the various "cease-fires" decreed in the course of his history as a guerrilla leader on the banks of the San Juan River, Pastora said that recently there has been just one of those "cease-fires," when support was given to the civilians who sought to participate in the Nicaraguan electoral process. "As that has failed, we continue with the struggle," Pastora stressed.

On a small island on the San Juan River where he was interviewed by local and foreign newsmen, Pastora asserted that the confrontation will continue in the form of "guerrilla warfare" and that hundreds of peasants who have joined them but whom it has been impossible to arm will participate in this struggle fighting with pistols, machetes, and any means at their disposal, in search of the freedom they yearn for under the regime of the nine commanders.

The well-known Cero indicated that the United States suspended its aid a year ago because that country wants to negotiate rather than participate in the struggle alongside the armed fronts in the north and the south, which it nonetheless uses to negotiate with the Nicaraguan rulers.

Pastora asserted that in addition his ideological stance, marked by honorable nationalism, has elicited distrust so that the democratic forces with which he has allied himself have later betrayed him and have cut off the supply of ammunition and food that he can obtain with his few available resources. According to Cero, although this is not the decline of his struggle, the latter will now become more difficult and painful. He said that the supply of salt for a population of 100,000 Nicaraguans near the combat area is being cut off and that the rationing of food has been intensified. The assertions regarding the internal situation of certain populations was ratified by numerous peasants who have refused to seek refuge in Costa Rica. Several of them, who identified themselves with pseudonyms like "Cachete," "Solito," "Puro," Lorenzo," and so on, claimed that they were ordered to turn in their products and were forbidden to sell them. They were also ordered to enroll in the obligatory military service and their food was rationed. This is why they abandoned their towns and joined Pastora. "With or without a rifle we will fight for our freedom," they said.

BRIEFS

CREDIT FROM SPAIN (ANN) -- The Spanish Government and Nicaragua's Government of National Reconstruction will soon sign an agreement for a $20-million line of credit. According to official sources, this line of credit will be used by Nicaragua to purchase capital goods and services, industrial and agricultural materials, and perishable products. So far this year, the Spanish Government has granted Nicaragua a line of credit totalling $82 million. [Excerpt] [Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Dec 84 PA]

UNESCO MEETING BEGINS 5 DECEMBER IN HAVANA

FL052145 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] From today through 13 December, a UNESCO meeting will take place in Havana. The announcement was made at a press conference by Dr Vicentina Antuna, president of Cuba's National UNESCO Commission. Jean-Baptiste (de Wicke), a high-level UNESCO official, also participated in the press conference. He noted Cuba's efforts in the scientific, educational, and cultural fields and its efforts for universal peace. Vicentina Atuna said this meeting's purpose is to publicize UNESCO's work and the firm adherence of the Cuban commission to principles of universality, justice, and equality that have been present in this institution during its 39 years of existence.

ARMANDO HART OPENS SEMINAR ON U.S. MINORITIES

FL051400 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Cuban Minister of Culture Armando Hart has said in Havana that the role of U.S. communities can be decisive in achieving a future of unity and peace on the American continent.

Hart inaugurated the second seminar on the situation of the black, Chicano, Cuban, Native American, Puerto Rican, Caribbean and Asian communities in the United States. Whatever differences may exist between U.S. society and our Latin American societies. a continuous current joins our communities with the peoples of these multinational communities, Hart told the delegates. The minister said this current has created unbreakable ties legitimized by history and ratified by a cultural entity that, divorced from ideological or political differences, today unites us.

During the first day of the seminar, certain aspects of immigration and political economy were discussed. This discussion will continue today. The seminar is scheduled to end tomorrow, Thursday.

DOHLUS, GDR DELEGATION VISITS ISLE OF YOUTH

LD051605 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2057 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Cienfuegos, 4 Dec (ADN) -- The Isle of Youth and the central Cuban province of Cienfuegos were visited on Tuesday by the SED delegation, headed by Horst Dohlus, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, which continues its visit to Cuba. In the Karl Marx cement factory in Cienfuegos, hundreds of Cuban workers and members of the FDJ friendship brigade working here declared their determination this afternoon to do everything to strengthen socialism through high performance in production in proven close cooperation. The plant, equipped by the GDR, was a symbol for the growing economic strength of Cuba, said Horst Dohlus in an address. In 1980, the highest representatives of the two states, Erich Honecker and Fidel Castro, opened this largest cement factory in Cuba, with an annual production of 1.65 million tons. The GDR politician said that the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the two countries provides continued means to the deepening of fraternal relations between the SED and the Cuban Communist Party, between the two states and peoples. The GDR always follows the revolutionary transformation of Cuba with sympathy and a feeling of solidarity.

At a time when the United States of America intensifies its policy of intervention and threats in Central America, it stands firmly at the side of the people of Nicaragua and attaches special importance to the further development of relations with Cuba, said Horst Dohlus. This firm solidarity also characterizes the visit by the SED delegation to the Carlos Fonseca Amador secondary school yesterday morning on the Isle of Youth.

Before their inland trip, the delegation held talks in Havana, for example with Julio Camacho Aguilera, Politburo member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and first secretary of the Havana city council, and with party functionaries from working class centers about the leadership activities of the fraternal parties.

TRANSPORT MINISTER MEETS KAMPUCHEAN OFFICIAL

BK031442 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0506 2 Dec 84

[Summary] Phnom Penh, 2 Dec (SPK) -- Guillermo Garcia Frias, Member of the Cuban Communist Party Politburo, vice chairman of the Council of State, and transport minister of the Cuban Republic, met in Havana with Khun Chhy, communications, transport, and posts minister and chairman of the Kampuchean subcommission for economic, scientific, and tehcnical cooperation with Cuba. The two sides praised the good relations between the two countries. Pedro Gonzalez Guelmes, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and Cuban communications minister; and Long Visalo, PRK ambassador to Cuba, were also present at the meeting.

CONSTRUCTION WORKERS DAY CELEBRATED IN MOA

FL051240 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Excerpt] [Words indistinct] persons, including 13,000 construction workers, will attend the main national event today in Moa, celebrating Construction Workers Day. The mass event will be held at 0900 in Guerrillero de America Square, at the Ernesto Che Guevara nickel plant, in Punta Gorda. Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque, Politburo member, will speak. The vanguard workers of the National Construction Workers Union, who have been carrying a broad program of activities in Holguin Province, will be present at the ceremony, as will be Work Heroes of the Republic of Cuba and guests.

Castro Sends Congratulations

FL052005 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, party first secretary, has sent a warm greeting to Cuba's construction workers, especially to the ones from Moa, in Holguin province, who won first place in the emulation drive carried out by the construction union. The congratulatory message was read by Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque, Politburo member; in his concluding speech at the Construction Workers Day ceremony held in the Commander Che Guevara nickel plant square in Punta Gorda.

FMLN-FDR PROPOSAL AT SALVADORAN TALKS REPORTED

PA050124 Havana Internaitonal Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 3 Dec 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The Salvadoran FMLN and FDR fronts presented a general proposal to fully and vigorously face the current political cirsis being experienced by the country and to seek appropriate solutions to the military conflict during talks last Friday with government representatives. The meeting took place in Ayagualo and follows the first dialogue meeting held between Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte and revolutionary group representatives on 15 October in La Palma, Chalatenango Department.

The document presented by the insurgents during the Ayagualo meeting stresses the Salvadoran people's aspirations for peace and stresses that peace can only be achieved by tackling the real reasons for war: injustice and a lack of democracy.

The document also states that a number of other facts cannot be ignored in seeking a political solution; otherwise, those solutions could turn out to be impractical.

In summarizing El Salvador's situation during the past 4 years, the FMLN-FDR document states that the country is experiencing a generalized war, a high degree of deterioration in its socioeconomic relations, and an accelerated alienation process in its national sovereignty. It also states that there is a systematic violation of human rights in El Salvador. Moreover, the living standard of its population has significantly worsened. The revolutionaries' general proposal states that given this, no simple or purely formal solutions based on the institutional absolutization of constitutional order and on the impossibility of changing the situation are acceptable.

The document also states that the idea that one side should place its political trust in the good intentions of the other side is not a serious or realistic one. Solutions based on the submission of popular organizations to established powers are no longer feasible in El Salvador. The document also outlines the phases and other aspects of a political solution proposed by the FMLN-FDR fronts that are objectively based on specific realities of the war situation and especially on the extreme polarization of Salvadoran society. Regarding this the Salvadoran revolutionary organizations propose a national forum in which the two sides commit themselves to supporting and ensuring that all social and political sectors in the country can participate and express ideas on how to overcome the national crisis.

Another idea outlined in the proposal stresses the need for government measures to effectively disband death squads and the trial of culprits and accomplices in murders against the people. Regarding this, the proposal points to the trial and punishment of the assassins of Monsignor Oscar Arnulfo Romero, FDR executive committee members, the four murdered U.S. religious women, two U.S. agrarian advisers, the president of the Salvadoran Institute of Agrarian Transformation, and four Netherlands newsmen.

The proposal states: The government will also adopt verifiable measures to abolish torture, and kidnappings and disappearance, and guarantee the political and union activities of popular and labor groups and political parties. In addition, the government must repeal the state of seige and decrees that are repressive and harmful to popular interests. The dialogue between the revolutionary and government representatives is being closely followed by the world's democratic forces that see that dialogue as the means to finding proper solutions to the crisis and to ending the bloodshed that is taking place in that small Central American country.

BARBADOS

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION PACT SIGNED WITH COLOMBIA

FL291516 Bridgetown BARBADOS ADVOCATE in English 21 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] Mr Louis Tull, foreign affairs minister, and Dr Carlos Ayerbe, Colombian ambassador to Barbados, yesterday signed a technical and scientific co-operation agreement on behalf of their respective governments. The agreement seeks to promote and fulfil technical and scientific co-operation programmes between the two countries through the transfer of technologies, the supply of technical assistance, and the exchange of experts and scientific personnel. Dr Ayerbe said the agreement represented an important milestone in the traditional, friendly, and happy relations that had always existed between the two countries.

GRENADA

CARIBBEAN OFFICIALS APPLAUD ELECTION OUTCOME

FL051530 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] A complete preliminary vote count shows the New National Party captured more than 59 percent of the vote and the Grenada United Labor Party won 38 percent. Most of the remaining votes went to the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement.

Officials of several Caribbean nations have applauded the election outcome. St Lucia's Prime Minister John Compton says he was surprised at the extent of the victory for the New National Party, and he views it as a vindication of the military intervention in Grenada 13 months ago.

Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga said the elections mean there is very little possibility of any Cuban-type system being installed by the ballot box in Grenada. Mr Seaga added that Cuba no longer has a foothold in any of the Caribbean islands.

Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams hailed the victory of the New National Party but said he sees no need for a permanent U.S. presence on the island. St Vincent's minister of trade said he is sure the region is very happy with the results in Grenada. And in Washington, President Ronald Reagan said the election represents an achievement of historic importance, and said that the U.S. rescue mission, in his words, freed the Grenadian people from chaotic and brutal misrule. President Reagan pointed out that the election represents the first occasion in which a nation has returned to democracy after being freed from Marxist-Leninist rule.

NNP'S ALEXIS ON ELECTION, FORMING OF NEW CABINET

FL051806 Bridgetown CANA in English 1742 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Dec 5, CANA -- Grenada's new government will have to tackle the high unemployment here as a priority, according to Dr Francis Alexis, a senior member of the New National Party (NNP), which scored a landslide 14-1 win in general elections Monday. The jobless rate here has been estimated variously at between 30 and 50 per cent.

Dr Alexis, who is tipped to become the minister of justice in the new government, said we are looking toward tourism as a short-term measure to help combat the burning problem of unemployment especially among the youths.

If we could develop tourism quickly, that might be able to take up some of the slack. We are also hoping that industries would move in immediately, he said.

The NNP top brass met last night to begin discussions on the formation of a cabinet, to be led by Herbert Blaize, the 66-year-old party leader sworn in yesterday as Prime Minister. Dr Alexis, a lawyer, told reporters the results of the poll had indicated a reflection of positive support for moderate politicians who have demonstrated that they can look at issues, analyse them properly, come up with the right decisions, and follow through these decisions.

The NNP is considered a middle-of-the road party here. It trounced the right-of-centre Grenada United Labour Party (GULP), the Democratic Labour Party (CDLP), and the Grenada Federated Labour Party (GFLP).

Today is a holiday in Grenada, declared by the NNP to celebrate its victory.

FINAL ELECTION RESULTS OF PARTIES REPORTED

FL051524 Bridgetown CANA in English 1522 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Dec 5, CANA -- Final results of Grenada's general elections Monday show the winning New National Party (NNP), which carried off 14 of the 15 seats, captured 58.6 per cent of the 40,953 votes cast. That amounted to 23,984 votes. Eric Gairy's Grenada United Labour Party (GULP), which took the remaining seat, secured 14,677 votes or 3[illegible].8 per cent.

The three other groups in the race, the leftist Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement (MBPM), the Christian Democratic Labour Party (CDLP), and the tiny Grenada Federated Labour Party (GFLP), failed to make any serious impression on the electorate. The MBPM, led by former government minister Kendrick Radix polled 2,022 votes or 4.9 per cent of the popular vote. The CDLP of ex-parliamentarian Winston Whyte managed a mere 106 votes, and the GFLP, which contested a single seat, a paltry nine votes. There were some 48,000 people on the electoral roll.

The landslide 14-1 victory for the NNP, headed by Grenada's first chief minister, veteran attorney Herbert Blaize, 66, represented the biggest sweep by any political party in elections here, electoral officials said. The GULP won nine of the 15 seats in the last such poll in December 1976, the other five going to an alliance of opposition parties which was formed to fight Gairy's dominance of the local political scene.

Following are the final election results in the 15 constituencies:

St George's town: George McGuire (NNP), 1,626; Earle Bullen (MBPM), 139; Gordon Robertson (CDLP) 25; Raymond Anthony (GULP) 728.

St George's North West: Dr Keith Mitchell (NNP) 1,368; Jimmy Lewis (GULP), 955; Dunbar Byam (MBPM), 53.

St George's North East: George Brizan (NNP), 2,446; Denis Joseph (CDLP), 31; Albert Forsythe (GULP), 824; Kennitha Gittens-Thompson (MBPM), 101.

St George's South East: Dr Francis Alexis (NNP) 1,658; Gregory Hercules (GULP), 645; Kendrick Radix (MBPM), 215.

St George's South: Phinsley St Louis (NNP), 1,911; Erleen Adams (GULP), 1,176; Trevor Emmanuel (MBPM), 143; Justin McBurnie (independent), 9.

St John's: Grace Duncan (NNP), 1,610; Einstein Louison (MBPM), 509; Edsel Thomas (GULP), 1,582.

St Mark's: Felix Alexander (NNP), 908; Mitchell James (GULP), 744; George Louison (MBPM), 139.

St Patrick's East: Winston Frederick (GULP), 790; John Cato (MBPM), 67; Tillman Thomas (NNP), 933; Winston Whyte (CDLP), 13.

St Patrick's West: Samuel Thomas (MBPM), 172; Oliver Raeburn (GULP), 910; Kenny Lalsingh (NNP), 1,440.

St Andrew's North East: Pope McClean (NNP), 1,139; Marcel Peters (GULP), 1,275.

St Andrew's North West: Basanto Fletcher (GULP), 1,066; Alleyne Walker (NNP), 1,260; Neville Rennie (CDLP), 21.

St Andrew's South West: Winnifred Strachan (GULP), 1,154; Carlton Bernard (MBPM), 187; Cyril Hopkin (independent), 47; Ben Jones (NNP), 2,035.

St Andrew's South East: Pauline Andrew (NNP), 1,094; Irvin Duncan (GULP), 977; Joseph Felix (GFLP), 9; George Lewis (MBPM), 19; Bert La Touche (CDLP), 18.

St David's: Dr Denis Radix (GULP), 1,737; Daniel Williams (NNP), 2,839; Almando Williams (MBPM), 109.

Carriacou and Petit Martinique: Herbert Blaize (NNP), 1,662; Lyle Bullen (MBPM), 147; Hyacinth Clyne (GULP), 119; Winston Fleary (independent), 51.

JAMAICA

LABOR, WORKERS PARTIES ON GRENADA ELECTIONS

FL052025 Bridgetown CANA in English 1954 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Dec 5, CANA -- The Marxist Workers Party of Jamaica (WPJ) has described the result of Grenada's general election last Monday as a triumph for "reaction" throughout the Caribbean. The election was won by the centrist New National Party (NNP) of lawyer Herbert Blaize. The only one of the 15 seats that eluded it was taken by former Prime Minister Eric Gairy's Grenada United Labour Party (GULP).

The WPJ said the NNP had an unfair advantage in the election, and it did not believe the NNP's victory would ensure stability for the island. "This victory could not have been assured were it not for the armed occupation of Grenada by the United States and the skillfully stage-managed interference by outside reactionary forces which placed the other parties at a considerable disadvantage," the WPJ argued. The WPJ said that the formation of the three party NNP coalition was aided by the leaders of Barbados, Dominica, St Vincent and St Lucia, and that the party had received "massive inflows of funds" from the United States for its campaign. It also noted Prime Minister Edward Seaga's revelation this week that his Jamaica Labour Party (JLP) had sent workers to Grenada to assist in the campaign.

"Far from ensuring internal political stability, the WPJ predicts the massive endorsement of the NNP is going to turn sour as long as the new government pursues right-wing social and economic policies which its sponsors will no doubt demand," the party said.

It said, however, that the Grenadian people should be allowed to settle their internal affairs "without the presence of foreign troops and without political interference, open or covert."

Meantime, the ruling JLP has followed Prime Minister Seaga in endorsing the NNP's victory. A statement by party chairman Bruce Golding, following the line of Seaga's remarks yesterday, argued that the election was a vindication of the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada in October 1983 which unseated a bloody leftist junta. The overwhelming victory of the New National Party representing a coalition of the moderate forces within the country was an unequivocal rejection by the Granadian people of dictatorial and oppressive regimes, whether of the reactionary right as symbolised by Eric Gairy or the Marxist left as symbolised by the remnants of (slain Prime Minister Maurice) Bishop's New Jewel Movement," Golding said.

TRINIDADIAN APPOINTED NEW PAHO REPRESENTATIVE

FL052330 Bridgetown CANA in English 2050 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Dec 5, CANA -- Trinidadian Dr Norma Andrews has been appointed the new Pan American Health Organisation (PAHO) representative in Jamaica, the official JAMPRESS News Agency reported. She will replace Dr G. Monekosso who has been appointed the World Health Organisation's (WHO) regional director for Africa. Dr Andrews was director of Community Health Service in Trinidad and Tobago before coming to Jamaica, JAMPRESS said.

ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

MITCHELL ON HELPING TO FORM GRENADA'S NNP

FL051754 Bridgetown CANA in English 1731 GMT 5 Dec 84

[By Rickey Singh]

[Text] Kingstown, St Vincent, Dec 5, CANA -- St Vincent and the Grenadines Prime Minister James Mitchell today said that had there been no united front of democratic parties in Monday's general election in Grenada there would have been a low poll and Eric Gairy's Grenada United Labour Party (GULP) would have won by default. Instead of the current mood of rejoicing, added Mitchell, who played a key role in spawning the New National Party (NNP) of Prime Minister Herbert Blaize, there would have been much apprehension today. Blaize's NNP swept the elections taking 14 of the 15 seats, with GULP refusing to accept the only seat it won, thereby forcing a by-election.

Mitchell, speaking to CANA in an interview here after a breakfast meeting with Blaize on Grenada's sister island of Carriacou, said that it was silly of the left-wing Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement (MBPM) led by Kendrick Radix to have contested the election. The MBPM failed to win a single seat and has blamed electoral rigging for its poor showing, a charge also made by GULP.

Depending on which side of the coin you are looking at, said Mitchell, if you do not wish the MBPM well than you are glad they participated and got licked. If on the other hand you do wish them well, you would see that it's obvious that they would have been more credible of they were an untested force. But, I think they were silly to have got involved in elections now. He added: Nevertheless I am glad that they went into the elections, and I am glad that the people of Grenada have spoken the way they did on Monday.

Reacting to charges of gross interference in the domestic affairs of Grenada by their open backing, along with that of the Reagan administration, Mitchell said: Speaking for myself, I am under no instructions, and I do not regard helping my old friend, Herbert Blaize, as an act of interference. He said that he was in no position to comment on allegations of CIA involvement in the election, as frequently charged by the MBPM, but from what he has been able to assess, the elections in Grenada were as fair as elections could be in the Caribbean.

Newest head of government of the seven-member Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), Mitchell's New Democratic Party (NDP) won a landslide victory from Milton Cato's St Vincent Labour Party (SVLP) last July. He is satisfied that his own rise to power has helped to influence change in Grenada with the restoration of democracy.

In response to a telephone call from Castries from Prime Minister John Compton, with whom he has old familial ties and political links, Mitchell hosted a meeting on Union Island on Sunday, August 26 this year. It was at this meeting that the Grenada National Party (GNP) and the new parties of George Brizan, Dr Francis Alexis, and that of Winston Whyte was brought together under one new party, the New National Party (NNP). In addition to the four Grenadian political leaders and Mitchell, Prime Minister Compton and Tom Adams of Barbados were also present on Union Island for the historic NNP initiative. Whyte subsequently refused to be a party to the plan and has been critical of all foreign funding of the NNP. Mitchell insists that it was a Caribbean initiative so (as) I am aware, he said, adding I do not know of the Americans being involved in the initiative... I am glad for the part I played in bringing into existence the NNP and for the victory now won in Grenada. He said that with the elections last Monday one chapter in the history of Grenada and the history of the Caribbean is closed.

Mitchell said: The question is, where do we go from here in facing up to the problems of poverty, unemployment, economic imbalance, and the feeble infrastructure that we possess? For me the big issue is not one of ideology, but of massive injection of capital to help us in overcoming the problems I have alluded to. I am worried that as in Grenada, for example, there are many young people who are unemployed, trained in military disciplines, and who have an expectancy of a military solution to problems, and if they do not see a clear alternative of meaningful development, then I think that in a few years we could reap the whirlwind again.

Mitchell said that he did not think that Blaize would appoint a deputy prime minister. While he could not divulge the details of his meeting with Blaize on Carriacou, he said he was assured that the new Grenadian prime minister would work to achieve the closest possible cooperation with the rest of the Caribbean community. Mitchell said he envisaged that Vincentian and other peace-keeping forces from the region and the U.S. would remain in Grenada until around March, but there was no question, for him, of any permanent foreign force in Grenada or of any standing regional army.

Mitchell was the first OECS head of government to have signalled his objection to proposals for a standing army operating through a regional security system (RSS) as originally discussed around February this year in Barbados. Since then, the prime ministers of St Lucia, Dominica, and Barbados have made varying statements suggesting that there may have been some misunderstandings about the character of the proposed security system. Cooperation in the field of regional security, would, however, continue on the basis of the memorandum of understanding signed in Roseau, Dominica, in 1982 and which arrangement Grenada's newly elected government is now being invited to embrace.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY CHAIRMAN, MEMBERS SWORN IN

FL041946 Bridgetown CANA in English 1911 GMT 4 Dec 84

[By Reudon Eversley]

[Text] Scarborough, Tobago, Dec 4, CANA -- Tobagonian lawyer A.N.R. Robinson today was returned unopposed as chairman of the Tobago House of Assembly (THA) when President Ellis Clarke, the Trinidad and Tobago head of state, inaugurated a new four-year session of the local government body following elections a week ago. During a colourful one-hour ceremony at the imposing Tobago Hall of Justice here, Clarke administered the oath of office to the 12 elected THA members and three councillors chosen by the elected representatives. Robinson's Democratic Action Congress (DAC) scored a landslide in the November 26 poll, winning a second term and increasing its majority from eight seats to 11. The other seat was won by the People's National Movement (PNM) which controls the Port-of-Spain-based central government.

Apparently recalling the bitterly-fought campaign, Clarke said it was time to forget the past, and he urged the elected representatives to work harmoniously to ensure the assembly brings benefits to the 40,000 Tobago residents. The time is now for the Tobago House of Assembly to ensure that the people of Tobago get their fair due, the Trinidad and Tobago president said to loud applause. "The time is now to put behind us all whatever may have impeded the achievement of that fair due," he added.

The ceremony was witnessed by a cross section of the Trinidad and Tobago community, including government ministers and officials, diplomats, opposition politicians, church leaders, and members of the Tobagonian public. Prime Minister George Chambers was absent. Clerk of the THA, Claude Jacob, said the reason given was that the prime minister's wife, Juliana, and daughter, Andrea, both invited guests, were out of the country. Outside the building, scores of people followed the proceedings live on television screens located at various points around the compound.

Moving the vote of thanks [as received], Robinson, a one-time deputy prime minister, said the DAC was committed to the unitary state of Trinidad and Tobago. He repeated the party's intention to work for an equal relationship between the two islands. May this inauguration also inaugurate a new era of harmonious relationships between our two island communities based on equality and mutual respect and may God richly bless our nation, Robinson declared to loud applause. A major issue in the campaign was a charge by the PNM that the DAC had secessionist plans for Tobago.

DAC assemblyman, Dr Jeff Davidson, was returned unopposed as deputy THA chairman for the next four years as well as his colleague, Hochoy "Heavy Roller" Charles, who will continue as leader of Assembly business. Elected members also reelected unopposed retired civil servant Dr Jacob D. Elder, Regis Caruth, and Everett John, as councillors for a second term. Caruth is the husband of primary school teacher Yvette Caruth, who was acquitted by a magistrate here last week of a charge of disrupting a PNM public meeting during the recent electioneering. The case had aroused considerable interest here.

The THA was established by an act of parliament in 1980 to administer the day-to-day affairs of Tobago. It is accountable to the central government.

While the PNM saw its tally of four seats reduced to one in the November 26 poll, the 12 candidates of the black nationalist National Joint Action Committee (NJAC), the third party in the contest, all lost their deposits.

ONR SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO GRENADA'S NNP

FL051342 Bridgetown CANA in English 2206 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Dec 4, CANA -- The opposition Organisation for National Reconstruction (ONR) here today congratulated the centrist New National Party (NNP) on its landslide win in yesterday's Grenada elections, hailing the result "a gift to democracy in the Caribbean."

"The ONR is pleased to see Grenada now firmly embarked on the democratic trail," said public relations officer Lennox Raphael in a statement.

The Grenada elections, the first in eight years, returned the island to democratic government after nearly five years of rule by decree under a Marxist revolution that began with a 1979 coup. The NNP, led by one-time chief minister Herbert Blaize, won 14 of the 15 parliamentary seats, according to provisional results, with the Grenada United Labour Party (GULP) of ex-Prime Minister Eric Gairy taking the other.

The ONR, led by former Attorney-General Karl Hudson-Phillips, is unrepresented in the Trinidad and Tobago Parliament. It polled the highest number of votes after the ruling People's National Movement (PNM) in the last general election in 1981.

The ONR has called on the Trinidad and Tobago Government to immediately recognise the new St George's administration, open a high commission there, and abolish the visa requirement for Grenada nationals wishing to enter this country. Trinidad and Tobago introduced the visa requirement after a bloody military coup in October 1983 that climaxed a bitter leadership struggle within Grenada's Marxist government. Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and three cabinet loyalists died in the takeover staged by a hardline faction led by deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard, now in gaol awaiting trial for murder with 18 others.

DOLLAR MAINTAINS POSITION FOR 5TH STRAIGHT WEEK

FL032300 Bridgetown CANA in English 1433 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Dec. 3, CANA -- The Guayana dollar has maintained its position in relation to the U.S. currency for the fifth straight week, according to an announcement from the Ministry of Finance here. The local currency is pegged at 4.15 dollars for one U.S. dollar, maintaining the level announced on October 27.

A weekly exchange rate is announced by government in keeping with the Central Bank's decision effective October 6 to fully activate the currency basket mechanism to inform its determination and declaration of the value of the dollar.

Last January 11, government announced a 20 per cent devaluation of the dollar, putting it at 3.75 dollars to one U.S. dollar, from 3.03 dollars to one U.S. dollar. Then on October 6, there was a further nine per cent devaluation, taking the currency to 4.12 dollars to one U.S. dollar. The (Central) Bank of Guyana said it would continue to fix the exchange rate on Friday of each week for the following seven day period. The basket of currencies includes the pound sterling, the Deutschemark, the Japanese yen, the French franc, and the Dutch guilder.

JAGAN: U.S. SUPPORT ENSURED GRENADA'S NNP VICTORY

FL051300 Bridgetown CANA in English 1733 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Dec. 4 CANA -- Guyana's Marxist opposition leader Dr Cheddi Jagan today described the results of yesterday's general elections in Grenada as another sad day in the history of Grenada and for the Caribbean people in general. The pro-Washington New National Party (NNP) led by veteran lawyer Herbert Blaize beat back all opposition, including the right-wing Grenada United Labor party (GULP) and the leftist Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement (MBPM) to capture 14 of the 15 parliamentary seats at stake. The remaining seat went to the GULP. Said Dr Jagan: One year ago, the United States Marines won the first round. Now U.S. dollars have won the second round, but experience, as in Guyana, Chile, and Jamaica, teaches that in the end democracy imposed at the point of imperialist bayonets and manipulation has no answers for the people's problems.

The leftists in the Grenada campaign had alleged that the NNP, whose formation was actively encouraged by the U.S. and its Caribbean allies, was being funded by the American Central Intelligence Agency -- a charge vigorously denied by the party.

Jagan, a forthright critic of last year's October U.S.-led invasion of Grenada to rout a bloody Marxist military junta that had seized power killing Prime Minister Bishop and half his cabinet, predicted a return of the left in St George's. Invevitably what Maurice Bishop and the Grenada revolution stood for will rise again; the Marxist virus cannot be destroyed, the leader of the People's Progressive Party (PCC) declared.

The Guyana Government made no comment on the Grenada poll result, but a spokesman for the ruling People's National Congress (PNC) said the outcome was expected after the vast sums spent by the United States in aiding the New National Party.

The small right-wing United Force said of the result: If was an indication of what the people of Grenada wanted, and they wanted democracy, to be allowed to choose for themselves, and that is important at this time. It was Grenada's first general elections since Bishop's New Jewel Movement seized the government in the Commonwealth Caribbean's first coup in 1979. The last poll was held in December 1976.

ECUADOR

FOREIGN MINISTER EXPLAINS AGREEMENT WITH U.S.

PA050429 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Edgar Teran has stated that the failure of the Cartagena agreement is evident. He said that one cannot deceive the people by saying that the integration process has produced desirable or commendable results. It has been 15 years of constant frustration and that is why we must reorganize the integration process in order to make it practical, simple, and without bureaucracy, Teran said.

The Foreign Ministry has disclosed that the loss of the direct investment by the enterprises that were created in the country for the Andean market and that were later unable to operate for diverse reasons totals more than 8 billion or 9 billion sucres.

Referring to a comment in THE WALL STREET JOURNAL that Ecuador dealt a death blow to the Andean Pact when it signed a bilateral agreement with the United States to promote private investments, Edgar Teran said that his agreement refers to the guarantees that the U.S. Government provides to its investors who want to make investments in Ecuador, while Decision 24 of the Cartagena agreement refers to investments that Ecuador authorizes investors in any country to make. Therefore, he added, these two things are completely different.

PARAGUAY

PRESIDENT STROESSNER RETURNS FROM BRAZIL

PY051344 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 5 Nov 84 p 1

[Excerpt] His excellency the president of the Republic and commander in chief of the Armed Forces, Army General Alfredo Stroessner, yesterday returned from Guaratuba, Parana State, Brazil, where he made a private visit after presiding over the historic delivery of the Paraguayan vessel General Bernardino Caballero and the inauguration of two large silos belonging to the National Navigation and Ports Administration in the Brazilian port of Paranagua.